FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BULGARIAN PARTY DAILY ON WESTERN ATTITUDE AT MBFR TALKS

AU022234Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Sep 78 p 5 AU

[Todor Petkov article: "Will Realism Prevail in the Western Capitals?"]

[Excerpts] The Vienna talks on the mutual limitation of armed forces and armaments in central Europe started more than 5 years ago at the invitation of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries. They succeeded in convincing their Western partners that the time has come when each state, regardless of its economic and military potential, must make its concrete and equal contribution to the process of military detente in Europe and the world. One must point out that the issue of mutual limitation of armed forces and armament is probably one of the most complex postwar problems awaiting solution by the specialists.

The draft agreement submitted in November 1973 by the socialist countries is a program of measures for limiting troops in the European Continent's central part. If this program had been implemented, the military confrontation in Europe would have been decreased by hundreds of thousands of soldiers, thousands of nuclear warheads and hundreds of airplanes--nuclear weapons carriers.

In 1974 the socialist countries introduced for discussion their first compromise proposal, the implementation of which would have allowed quick progress in the negotiations. The first practical and positive results of that proposal could have been realized several days after its adoption.

The West still has not answered this concrete compromise proposal of the fraternal socialist countries. Furthermore, with equal frivolity they avoided the next compromise proposal of the socialist countries submitted in mid-1975.

In 1976 and 1977 the socialist countries came out with new initiatives, introducing for review new numerical data on the armed forces in the area of the future limitations. Through this they satisfied the most significant wish of the West dating from the very beginning of the talks, despite the fact that it is of a purely technical character and should have been discussed at the end of the talks. The data submitted confirmed the initial position of the socialist countries, namely, that an approximate equality with regard to the numbers of soldiers in central Europe exists between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Regardless of this fact, however, the Western delegations, for unexplained reasons, continue to block the talks, expressing the groundless assumption that the socialist countries have more soldiers deployed in this area than the West.

At the beginning of June 1978 the USSR and the other socialist participants in the Vienna dialog introduced a new, major compromise proposal which takes into consideration a large part of the Western position's basic elements--elements that do not jeopardize the security of the socialist countries, but decrease to a large extent the military significance of a possible future agreement. This was done with the aim of finally beginning the process of military detente in Europe. It is only natural to say that the Western reply will determine whether or not the process of detente in international relations will encompass the military area in the foreseeable future. It is also obvious that this reply will be the touchstone which will show whether or not realism will prevail in the Western capitals, in the name of preserving world peace. In this connection we recall the words of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the first party and state leader of the People's Republic of Bulgaria: "Today the best way of serving your people and mankind is to march along the road of peace and disarmament...under the present conditions the problem of peace and security and disarmament is not only an ideological or political problem, but a global and humanistic problem common to all mankind because a future world war will affect all people on the planet. The first cry of the newborn baby is not a battle cry, but a triumph of life. Man is born not to fight and destroy, but in order to live and create."

3 OCTOBER PROCEEDINGS OF MARXIST CONFERENCE REPORTED

Morning Session

AU031550Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 3 Oct 78 AU

[Summary] The scientific session on "problems of current international developments" opened this morning at 0800 hours in two sections where a number of treatises were read. The first to address Section A was Ndreci Plasari, who read a paper entitled: "The Definition and Implementation of Strategy and Tactics on a Revolutionary Basis--A Fundamental Task of Every Marxist-Leninist Party."

The next treatise to be read was entitled: "The Danger of Khruschevite Revisionism as the Most Complete Theory of Modern Revisionism," and was delivered by Omer Hashorva, who stressed that the struggle to expose Soviet revisionism is a central feature of the general struggle against modern revisionism. "This session was also addressed by (Hans Dieter Koch), member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninist), who read a paper entitled "The German Trade Union Federation and the Policy and Tactics of the Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninist) on the Trade Union Question." "After a brief recess the session was then addressed by Xhelil Gjoni, who spoke about the stand of every genuine Marxist-Leninist party toward the question of alliances and compromises, relating this to the proper understanding of the relationship between the principled nature of its policy and the dialectical elasticity which it must show in the implementation of this policy. The paper refers to the question of alliances and compromises, as well as manifestations of opportunism known in the history of both our own party and the international communist movement."

Then, (Halil), first secretary of the Workers Party of Iran, read a treatise entitled: "Proletarian Internationalism." He was followed by Lavdije Leka, who read a paper entitled: "The Marxist-Leninist Party and Its Work To Prepare and Mobilize the Masses in the Revolution," in which the speaker stressed the role of the genuine Marxist-Leninist party in leading the masses. In the specific case of Albania she mentioned the party's work with the masses through the various mass organizations. She also denounced the counterrevolutionary role of the mass organizations in the revisionist countries.

The next speaker was Sherbet Pellumbi, who spoke about "The Anti-Marxist-Leninist Essence of Ideological Pluralism," stressing that various variants of revisionism make use of the concept of "pluralism" to strike at the substance and unity of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine and to deny the universal nature of the Marxist-Leninist principles. The speaker said that the AWP has eradicated step by step the poisonous herbs of the bourgeois ideology "and considers the slogans of the revisionists about the free movement of people and ideas, various variants of Marxism, about the flourishing of one hundred flowers and the competition of one hundred schools to be fatal to the revolution and the construction of socialism if they are allowed a free field of action." Comrade Foto Cami then read a paper entitled: "The AWP's Marxist-Leninist Stand on the Problems of War and Peace," in which after exposing the viewpoints of various revisionists, particularly the Soviet revisionists, "he pointed out that the new Soviet revisionism also stands fundamentally on the same positions as those of the Soviet revisionists. Openly supporting NATO, the EEC and the rearmament of the United States and Western Europe, the Chinese revisionists are pushing the peoples into a new world butchery."

The first to address Section B was Comrade Petro Piruna, who spoke about "the correct combination of the legal and illegal struggle by the Marxist-Leninist parties in the capitalist countries," this being an important tactical problem of topical value in preparing the revolution.

Selim Beqiri, the next speaker, addressed the session about "revolutionary actions being schools in which the Marxist-Leninist parties are tempered," The next paper: "The Concept of the Third World--An Anti-Marxist Concept Which Fails To Take Into Consideration the Classes and the Class Struggle," was read by Comrade Spiro Dede. The next paper, read by Zija Xholi, was entitled: "The Critique of the Anticommunist Political and Philosophical Concepts of the Ultrarevisionist Wing." The next speaker, Harilla Papajorgji, read a paper entitled: "The Multinational Companies--A Weapon of Imperialist Expansion and Enslavement," in which the author points out the reactionary role of the multinationals in the economic and political life of the capitalist and bourgeois-revisionist countries. Zenepe Topi, the next speaker, spoke about "the role of women in the revolution and in the struggle for national liberation." The next speaker [name indistinct] addressed the session on "genuine unity in the Marxist-Leninist movement is achieved on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles." The morning session was closed. The afternoon session will begin its proceedings, again in two sections.

Afternoon Session

AU032158Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 3 Oct 78 AU

[Summary] The afternoon sitting of the Tirana scientific session organized by the Institute for Marxist-Leninist Studies attached to the AWP Central Committee opened at 1600. The first speaker in Section A was Sotir Manushi, whose treatise was entitled "The Theory of the Three Worlds--A Strategy Aiming at China's Transformation Into a Superpower." The purpose of this theory is precisely to provide a theoretical base for such a transformation. In addition, "the theory of the Three Worlds negates socialism, revolution, the liberation struggle of the peoples, the major contradictions of our era; it also negates the hegemonic role of the proletariat and Lenin's teachings on alliances and other questions, precisely because only on this road can China achieve its plan of becoming a superpower and establish world rule."

The next speaker was (?Adrian Bate), chairman of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist), who read a treatise "On the Nature of Our Era and the Struggle of the Proletariat."

In a treatise entitled "Proletarian Internationalism Is Strengthened in Struggle Against Revisionist Views and Practices," (Leonora Simo) stressed that the modern revisionists of all types have divested proletarian internationalism of its revolutionary substance.

The next speaker to address the session was Konstantin Bendo, who read a paper entitled "Yugoslav Self-Management--An Anti-Marxist-Leninist and Antisocialist Theory and Practice." The speaker stressed that the AWP has pointed out that the so-called self-management proclaimed by Yugoslavia is nothing but "a way to camouflage the development of capitalist relations in Yugoslavia and to undermine the liberation struggle of the proletariat and the peoples, as well as the socialist systems." The paper also stresses our party's determination to expose in the future also the falsity and danger of this Yugoslav variant of revisionism.

The next speaker was (?Hector Munioz), member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile, whose treatise was entitled "Some Features of Modern Pro-Soviet Revisionism."

Javer Malo, who was the next speaker, dealt with the phenomenon of "leftism" in the world, describing it as "a product of modern revisionism in all its variants: Khrushchevite, Titoite, Eurocommunist and Chinese revisionism." "Leftism," the speaker stressed, "has been and remains a foe of the revolutionary movement.

Our party and Comrade Enver have constantly exposed the counterrevolutionary and reactionary nature of Marxism. It is the duty of all Marxist-Leninist parties to combat with all their might both revisionism and 'leftism.'"

Javer Malo was followed by [name indistinct], "member of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Spain (Marxist-Leninist)," who read a treatise entitled "The Anti-Marxist-Leninist and Counterrevolutionary Essence of the Theory of the Three Worlds."

The following papers were read in Section B during the afternoon sitting: "Our People and Party Are Resolute Supporters of the National Liberation Movements," by Magbule Ceco; "State Monopoly Capitalism--A Weapon for the Oppression and Exploitation of the Working People by the Bourgeoisie," by [name indistinct]; "The Stand of the Marxist-Leninist Party Toward the Trade Union Movement," by Filip Kota; "On Some Problems of the Pauperization of the Proletarait Under Capitalism in Our Days," by Selaudin Kucaj and Anita Pulija, which deals with the various forms of the exploitation of the working masses such as the results of the scientific-technological revolution, various income policies, inflation and so forth.

The next speaker to address Section B was Fatmir Kumbaro with a treatise entitled "Eurocommunism--A Variant of Modern Revisionism," which explains that Eurocommunism is an offspring of capitalism and is intended to prolong its life.

In a treatise entitled "The National-Democratic and Anti-Imperialist Revolutions--An Integral Part of the Revolutionary Process," Comrade (Lambro Kilo) dwells on the struggle of the peoples in Africa, Asia and Latin America against imperialist and colonialist exploitation.

TIRANA CONSTITUENCY SELECTS ENVER HOXHA AS ELECTION CANDIDATE

AU040840 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1900 GMT on 3 October broadcasts a report of an election meeting held in the No 3 Ward of Tirana, which includes Constituency No 209, whose deputy in the current legislature is Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee. The reporter begins by describing the scene in the No 3 Ward of Tirana and in one of the halls of the Medical Faculty, presumably of Tirana State University, which he says is characterized by a festive atmosphere.

The reporter then says that the meeting is opened by Niazi Cepani, chairman of the Democratic Front organization of Ward No 3, and that the main speech is delivered by Simon Stefani, delegate of the Presidium of the Democratic Front of Tirana District and first secretary of the Tirana District party committee. The beginning of Stefani's recorded speech is then broadcast. He elaborates on the significance of the elections to be held on 12 November and then states: "The Presidium of Tirana District Democratic Front organization has charged me with the task of proposing to you, the voters of Constituency No 209 in Tirana, that you adopt as your candidate for deputy to the People's Assembly the beloved leader and teacher of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha," at which point he is interrupted by applause and ovations. The reporter then takes over again, summarizing Stefani's speech and stating that he was then followed by several speakers from the audience who enthusiastically endorsed Enver Hoxha's nomination as candidate of Constituency No 209 in the coming elections. The reporter states that Hoxha's nomination was unanimously approved and a number of representatives were elected to propose Enver Hoxha as a candidate at other election meetings to be held in the same constituency.

ZHIVKOV SENDS CONDOLENCES ON POPE'S DEATH

AU032013Y Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 3 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 3 Oct, BTA--State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov has sent a telegram to Cardinal Jean Villot, secretary of state of the Vatican City on the sudden death of Pope John Paul I. The telegram expresses sincere condolences.

TOWN PLANNING CONFERENCE HEARS ZHIVKOV'S MESSAGE

AU031340Y Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 3 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 3 Oct, BTA--The world intercommunal conference Sofia-78 opened here today. In the course of three days mayors, urbanists and representatives of associations and committees working in this sphere with UNESCO and the UNO will exchange information and experience.

The conference is dedicated to the problems of modern town planning and urbanization. Over 160 delegates from about 30 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and America participate in it.

The participants in the world intercommunal conference were greeted by Mr Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria. The greetings address was ready by Mr Peko Takov, deputy chairman of the State Council. The Bulgarian state leader highly assessed in it the activities of the UTO (United Towns Organization) and its valuable contribution both to solving some problems of the towns and to expanding cooperation in the name of peace, understanding and friendship between the peoples and the states.

The topicality and significance of the conference's theme were also underlined in the greetings address.

The Bulgarian state leader swelled on the new complex method for development and improvement of territorial planning and urbanization now used in Bulgaria and evolved on the basis of the noble motto: "All for Man, Everything for the Well-Being of Man".

Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed hope that the present conference "will contribute both to exchanging information and experience and to obtaining positive and concrete results".

He was quoted further in the address: "Your forum undoubtedly will assist the conslidation and expansion of international cooperation, the strengthening of the world peace". He also expressed confidence that only under the conditions of understanding and cooperation the technological and financial means, the achievements of science, progress and culture, the creative energy of man could be used for further upsurge of the towns, for their overall harmonization and humanization.

The Bulgarian state leader appealed to the participants in the conference to unite their efforts in order to stop the weapon build up, to make detente a durable and irreversible process, to secure a peaceful present and future for mankind.

"Peace would guarantee boundless possibilities for directing vast material and intellectual resources to materialization of the best and most daring projects for transformation and urbanization of the towns, of our whole beautiful planet in the name of man's happiness", reads Mr Zhivkov's address in conclusion.

The conference is held in compliance with the Sofia charter of towns, the recommendations of the UN conference on towns and the resolutions of the 9th UTO Congress.

The sub-themes "Territorial Planning and Urbanization in Service of Man in Compliance With the Nature and Destination of the Towns", "Harmonious Combining of the Living, Working and Recreation Systems With the Education, Health Care and Culture Sub-Systems", "Conservation and Rendering New Meaning and Qualitatively New Functions to Architectural Heritage" and "Communal Services--Communications, Transport, Infrastructure" will be discussed in four sub-commissions of the conference.

MLADENOV COMMENTS ON GROMYKO'S UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPEECH

AU022318Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Sep 78 p 5 AU

[Vladimir Lankov report: "A Realistic Analysis, Clear Proposals"]

[Excerpt] The most important event at yesterday's meeting of the UN General Assembly 33d regular session was no doubt the speech by Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs. At the request of RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondents, Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, gave his impressions of the speech.

He stressed that as always, the speech by Andrey Gromyko at the UN General Assembly evoked great interest and deserved attention. The basic reason for this is the fact that the consistent and peaceful foreign policy of the CPSU and the USSR were embodied in the most persuasive and concrete way in the speech. This speech, continued Minister Petur Mladenov, is a realistic, fundamental and argumented analysis of the complex international situation. At the same time, it includes clear and concrete initiatives and proposals for solving the most important questions, which focus the attention of the world public.

The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs expressed the hope that these proposals will be comprehensively discussed by the UN General Assembly session and will become the basis for decisions which will contribute to detente, expanding the cooperation among nations, and strengthening world peace.

ALL-ARMY IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE OPENS 2 OCT

AU022114Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 2 Oct 78 AU

[Text] An all-army conference of the Bulgarian People's Army ideological workers opened on 2 October in Sofia. The conference is being attended by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary; Col Gen Velko Palin, BCP Central Committee Military Department head; and Boycho Shteryanov, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee. Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact member-countries' united armed forces to the Bulgarian People's Army, also attended the opening of the conference.

The conference was opened by Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Army Main Political Administration. He read a speech in which the upcoming tasks of the army's ideological workers were reviewed in detail.

Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, spoke on the ideological struggle at the present stage.

CHNOUPEK'S ADDRESS TO UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY REPORTED

LD032016Y Prague CTK in English 1714 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, 3 Oct, CETEKA--Full support for the policy of detente by Socialist Czechoslovakia was stressed here today, at the 33rd session of the UN General Assembly, by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

He underlined in the general debate that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, as member of the community of socialist countries, regards disarmament as the key issue at present, and will continue to work for the complete eradication of colonialism, racism and apartheid.

Minister Chnoupek reviewed the events of the past year, and pointed out that much positive has been done to strengthen peace. The resolve of nations to seek detente and to curb the arms race remains the decisive factor in international developments, Minister Chnoupek said, but warned that the opponents of detente have stepped up their activities.

He described the policy of relaxation of international tension as a policy of demanding, unflagging effort, and said in this connection that Czechoslovakia as an active member of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance pursues this policy, relying in this on the peace policy of the Soviet Union.

Foreign Minister Chnoupek pointed out that the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and all Czechoslovak people fully support the peace policy of the USSR, and are doing everything to contribute to its realization, as Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak assured [words indistinct] this year a Soviet party and government delegation, headed by Leonid Brezhnev, during its visit to Czechoslovakia.

The minister said that Czechoslovakia's positive balance-sheet of relations with its Western neighbours was a valuable contribution to efforts to make the process of detente still more viable. He spoke of President Gustav Husak's visit to West Germany, and said that further progress has been made in Czechoslovakia's relations with Austria. Czechoslovakia enriches the process of detente by developing mutually advantageous cooperation practically with all European countries and other states on all continents.

Minister Chnoupek said that Czechoslovakia ascribes great importance to the introduction of a new economic order which must be based on the development of equal relations between all countries. He said that Czechoslovakia, which 40 years ago these days fell victim to the Munich dictate on the first step towards the Second World War, is vitally interested--as a socialist and peace-loving country--in the complete cessation of the arms race and all risks of an armed confrontation.

He stressed the need to convene a world conference on disarmament which would make all disarmament measures binding on all countries, and spoke of the great importance of the other initiative proposals put forward by the socialist countries, such as the Soviet proposal of security guarantees for non-nuclear countries, and the Polish draft declaration of education of peoples in the spirit of peace, submitted at the 33rd session of the UN General Assembly.

Minister Chnoupek stressed that Czechoslovakia, as one of the founding members of the United Nations and now as a member of the Security Council, stands for the speedy granting of independence to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and demands Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

Czechoslovakia considers the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East, which would be attended by all the sides concerned including the Palestine Liberation Organization, as the best forum for seeking a Middle East settlement.

The Cyprus question should be solved on the basis of strict respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus, Minister Chnoupek said.

Czechoslovakia backs fully the people of united Socialist Vietnam who are defending their sovereignty against hegemonist provocations, and stands for speedy, independent peaceful unification of Korea, as sought by the Korean Democratic People's Republic, Minister Chnoupek said.

MORE ON VISIT OF VIETNAM PATRIOTIC FRONT DELEGATION

Talks Begin

LD031456Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Talks began in Prague today between delegations of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee and Vietnam's Patriotic Front Central Committee. Tomas Travnicek, Czechoslovak Delegation head and deputy chairman of the Czechslovak National Front Central Committee, conveyed cordial greetings to our Vietnamese friends at the start of the talks from Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, president of the republic and chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee. He also greeted the Vietnamese guests on behalf of all Czechoslovak people, who nurture warm sympathies and respect for the heroic citizens of Vietnam.

Afterwards, during a friendly discussion, the delegations briefed each other about the structure and current tasks of the Czechoslovak National Front and the Vietnam Patriotic Front. They also exchanged experiences arising from work at basic levels in the structure of both fronts, and discussed possibilities for further development of cooperation.

Received by Polednik

LD031825Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Vietnam Patriotic Front Central Committee delegation led by Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnam Patriotic Front Central Committee Presidium, was received in Prague today by Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary. During their cordial and friendly conversation they examined the further development of cooperation and exchanged information on the work of their respective national and patriotic fronts in the fulfillment of the programs of the congresses of both communist parties.

BARCAK TALKS WITH HUNGARIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD032102Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Topical questions of mutual goods exchanges in the current year were discussed today by Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade, and Jozsef Biro, Hungarian minister of foreign trade. They also examined possibilities of further extending bilateral commercial relations next year.

SECURITY COUNCIL RAISES 'FURTHER QUESTIONS' ON NAMIBIA

LD031038Y Prague CTK in English 0850 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[From the press review: PRAVDA on Namibia]

[Text] Bratislava, 3 Oct, CETEKA--Instead of making a full stop after the issue, the Security Council deliberations on Namibia in effect raised further questions, the Slovak Communist Party daily PRAVDA says today.

The resolution on Namibia, approved by the Security Council, takes into consideration the basic demand of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) for free elections in Namibia under UN auspices, but it also legalized, at least for a time, the presence of South African units in the country. As the Czechoslovak and Soviet delegates remarked in this connection, a situation must be prevented in which the UN would become an instrument to mask a neo-colonialist approach to the solution of the Namibia issue. The resolution is in some points at variance with the earlier promising decisions of the United Nations, and this explains the Czechoslovak and Soviet abstention in the vote, PRAVDA concludes.

CARTER OPENLY ADMITS USE OF SPY SATELLITES

LD031320Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] U.S.President James Carter has openly admitted that the United States uses its manmade satellites for espionage. At a festive assembly held at the John Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral to mark NASA's 20th anniversary, Carter--at variance with all logic--described such actions as an important stabilizing factor in international politics. The U.S. President went on to state that the United States will continue to develop spy satellites.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL ON LESSONS TAUGHT BY MUNICH

AU031605Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Lessons Taught by Munich"]

[Summary] The Munich agreement of 40 years ago, concluded by the government heads of the two largest West European democracies and the fascist dictators of Germany and Italy at Czechoslovakia's expense and forced upon us under unprecedented pressure, signified the loss of our state sovereignty and national freedom for several years and the beginning of the most tragic period of our modern history--fascist bondage.

"Thanks to the Soviet Army's victory over the fascist troops, the Czech and Slovak nations have regained their national freedom and state sovereignty and the Czechoslovak state has been restored within the historic borders of the Czech lands and of Slovakia. The Munich Diktat has been annulled and today is part of history. But the lessons to be learned from it hold lasting validity, because Munich was the product of imperialist policy, which is generating new Munichs in other parts of the world; the recent Camp David agreement is an example."

However, it is no longer easy to pursue Munich policies, since nations can successfully defend their freedom and sovereignty against imperialist aggression and intrigues by relying on the USSR and other socialist states--as was proved in Cuba, Vietnam and Ethiopia, countries that had learned from Munich.

"It is therefore not surprising that the reactionary circles of world imperialism would like Munich to be forgotten; and since this is not so easy, they attempt to at least imbue Munich with a different meaning, by falsifying historical realities. They proclaim that it is dishonest to recall 'old sins' which were atoned for a long time ago. Simultaneously they try to defend these 'old sins,' as though Munich had been merely the consequence of errors; or they claim that the British and French governments at that time allegedly had no choice but to proceed as they did in Munich--to buy several months of peace by sacrificing Czechoslovakia."

It is thus all the more necessary to show Munich in its true light, for the sake of current times.

At that time, the true enemies of peace accused our peace-loving country of "threatening peace in Europe." In this, they did not differ from people who justify their present feverish armament with some "Soviet threat," to cover their aggressive aims.

At that time, the ruling circles, as well as part of the public of the West European bourgeois democratic states were only too willing to adopt Hitler's arguments against Czechoslovakia. They categorically demanded our territorial sacrifices for the sake of maintaining peace, threatening us with the loss of our state sovereignty. But neither peace, nor our independence were saved, because each concession merely escalated the aggressiveness of German fascist imperialism.

"Munich was also theproduct of the policy of Western imperialist powers, which had not reconciled themselves to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and therefore willingly opened the way for Germany's conquests in the East and against the first socialist state in the world, the Soviet Union." They accepted, with no resistance, all violations of the Versailles treaty by Germany, as well as Italy's conquest of the oldest sovereign state in Africa--Ethiopia. "By their policy of 'noninterference' they enabled the fascist regimes of Germany and Italy to interfere in the Spanish civil war and to enthrone the fascist regime there." The Western bourgeois democracies did not merely refrain from interfering in Germany's aggression against Czechoslovakia, they also actively helped the Fascist aggression, by sending Runciman, by staging Munich. "Their share in the Munich crime is no less than fascist Germany's. That is why Munich has become a lasting example of treacherous agreement made by reactionary imperialist forces against democracy, progress and peace."

Munich has clearly shown that, for the sake of capitalist interests, the bourgeoisie is willing to immediately renounce all it had professed previously; we saw this in Chile, which is not the only country where world imperialism helped enthrone a fascist regime when the interests of capital were threatened.

The French and British ruling circles have had to pay a high price for their treachery: The war not only failed to stop the world revolutionary process, as they had hoped, it has sped it on its way and caused the disintegration of their colonial rule. They are no longer primary world powers. On the other hand, the Soviet Union's world influence has increased enormously.

"In the Munich period, the Soviet Union proved the only great power which was really consistent in pushing through the interests of peace and the peoples' sovereignty. It warned, and in time, against the consequences of the policy of withdrawal and of assisting the fascist aggressor." After the occupation of Austria, it strove for implementation of the principles of collective security; but it was alone in these efforts--the Western bourgeois democratic states preferred their class capitalist interests to the interests of peace.

Documentary evidence proves that only the USSR remained loyal to its alliance commitments: It left no doubt of its preparedness to come to Czechoslovakia's assistance, defending our cause in the international forum and insisting in diplomatic negotiations on joint Czechoslovak, French and Soviet military measures against fascist German aggression. It also warned us against giving in to pressure. "It was our only really reliable ally, prepared to consistently defend the sovereignty and freedom of Czechoslovakia and its people. It was also the only power to resolutely condemn the Munich diktat that was foisted on Czechoslovakia."

The ruling bourgeois circles of the pre-Munich republic were also responsible for Munich: First they underrated the danger of fascism, and then they betrayed our interests through their policy of concessions to Hitler's fifth column, the Sudeten German party, and to enemies abroad and to treacherous "friends." Only the communist party consistently adopted the positions of consistent defense of the republic against fascism. It issued timely warnings, resolutely rejected withdrawal from the positions of democracy and state sovereignty and proved its true patriotism.

Our people have learned their lesson from Munich. The CPCZ has become the leading force in liberated Czechoslovakia. "We have based our liberated republic's sovereignty and security on the Soviet Union, the only socialist power which did not betray us in those difficult times, standing firmly at our side and making the greatest sacrifices for our liberation.

"Gottwald's slogan--With the Soviet Union Forever, and Never Otherwise--contains the weightiest lesson taught by Munich."

SENTENCE GIVEN CSSR HIJACKER BY FRG COURT CRITICIZED

LD032230Y Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, 3 Oct, CETEKA--Czechoslovak aerial pirate Ladislav Molnar who hijacked an airliner to Frankfurt am Main on February 6 was today sentenced to four years in prison by the land court in Frankfurt.

Even though his offence was qualified as endangering the safety of air transport and restriction of personal freedom, which carries a minimum sentence of five years, the court regarded his case as a less serious one, and recognized Molnar's extenuating political motivation.

This ruling continues the former practices of the West German justice which regards hijackings of planes in the West as terrorism, and the same crimes in socialist countries as political offences.

The attitude of West German courts is not in keeping with the anti-terrorism agreement reached recently in Bonn by leading representatives of the seven major Western powers, including the FRG.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR POWER STATION--The foreign trade enterprise Skodaexport and the Soviet foreign trade organization Atomenergoeksport Moscow concluded a contract in Prague today for delivery of another nuclear power station to Czechoslovakia. The power station, which is to be built in Dukovany, will have a capacity of 1,760 mw and will form an important power generation complex with the Dalesice hydropower station in the same area. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT AL-ASAD'S VISIT

Attends Cottbus Reception

LD032112Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] At a reception given by the Cottbus SED Bezirk Executive, the Syrian head of state described his stay in the GDR so far as extremely successful. He expressed his thanks for the many tokens of solidarity and for the support given to his people in their struggle for independence against all types of aggression and oppression. Syria has taken a steadfast stand against all forms of capitulation and self-abandonment. His concept of peace was to defend the happiness of all peoples.

Tours Agricultural Cooperatives

LD032245Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2004 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Cottbus--A unit of the GDR National People's Army Air Force/Air Defense was the first stop today in the Syrian party and government delegation's visit to Cottbus Bezirk. Together with Erich Honecker, Hafiz al-Asad was briefed on the training and combat readiness of a fighter squadron. Both statesmen were welcomed by Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister for national defense.

Later, the GDR and Syrian heads of state were received by tens of thousands of Cottbus citizens. In the Cottbus Lausitz Hotel, a luncheon was given by candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the SED Cottbus area Executive, Werner Walde, and Gertrud Walde in honor of Hafiz al-Asad and Anisa al-Asad. During the luncheon Hafiz al-Asad expressed thanks for the extremely cordial welcome in Cottbus. He described it as an "expression of solidarity in our people's struggle for independence against all types of occupation and suppression." The Syrian president stressed that the meetings with their friends in the GDR "have been exceptionally successful."

Hafiz al-Asad and other members of the Syrian party and government delegation were briefed later in the afternoon on agriculture in the GDR. They visited agricultural production cooperatives in Colssen (Cottbus Bezirk), one specializing in animal farming and the other in plant production. In the company of Gerhard Grueneberg and Werner Walde, as well as Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs Heinz Kuhrig, Hafiz al-Asad visited these agricultural enterprises. At a final friendly meeting, Hafiz al-Asad expressed his thanks for the informative and pleasant talks. He gave his assurance that he and the members of his delegation would pass on their impressions in their own country, for the people of Syria felt heartfelt friendship and great esteem for the GDR.

Meets Arab Students

JN040755Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 4 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Berlin--President Hafiz al-Asad received at the guest palace in Berlin last night members of the Syrian embassy staff and Arab students in Berlin, who came to welcome him and express their pleasure at his visit to the GDR.

Addressing the staff members and students, President Hafiz al-Asad dealt with the situation in the Arab area and the impact of the treasonous Camp David agreements.

He also outlined the resolutions of the steadfastness and confrontation front aimed at boosting the Arab position and thwarting the Camp David plot. President al-Asad said that this plot gravely endangers the rights of the Arab nation and constitutes concessions of the occupied Arab territories.

Holds Press Conference

LD041004Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0900 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--At an international press conference in Berlin this morning, Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, stated that he had been extremely impressed by his visit to the GDR.

During the meetings with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State both sides reached concurring views because their standpoints with regard to international policy, particularly to the situation in the Middle East, were similar. The GDR and Syria agreed to strengthen their mutual relations.

Referring to the conference of the steadfastness front, Hafiz al-Asad stressed that it has already formed the basis for the initiation of a number of activities. This conference will begin a strong movement against the attack on the Arab countries. Syria regards the PLO as the sole lawful representative of the people of Palestine and maintains firm relations with it. Al-Asad stated that the Camp David agreement contradicts UN decisions on the Middle East.

Syria would welcome any agreement made between the parties involved in the conflict in Lebanon. "We really do want peace between all the groups in Lebanon," said President al-Asad. Unfortunately attempts have been made to misrepresent the Syrian position.

Al-Asad expressed opposition to separate peace agreements with Israel. As long as Israel continues to occupy Arab territories and the rights of the Arab people of Palestine are not upheld, no Arab country should be permitted to conclude a separate peace with Israel.

President al-Asad praised the GDR's stance and stated: "The GDR is adopting a firm attitude in favor of a just solution to the Middle East problem based on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all territories occupied in 1967 and the establishment of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine." The GDR supports a solution to the Middle East problem on the basis of UN decisions and recognition of the PLO as the sole rightful representative of the Arab people of Palestine. "And this is our standpoint too, as you know," added Hafiz al-Asad.

The Syrian president announced that a number of treaties between Syria and the GDR would be signed soon. Talks had been held on cooperation in areas of economics, culture, health services and other fields.

Asked once again about the goals of the steadfastness front, Hafiz al-Asad stated that it had set itself the goal of enabling a just peace to be made, of bringing about the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and of obtaining recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine. "That is why the front is open to every Arab state that wishes to join it in recognition of the aforesaid goals."

His imminent visit to the Soviet Union is connected with fulfilling the decisions of the front's recent summit conference, said al-Asad. "It is common knowledge, after all, that the friendship which links us with the Soviet Union is a very firm one."

Declaration, Other Documents Signed

LD041114Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1050 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Important documents were signed between the GDR and Syria today in Berlin on strengthening friendship and cooperation. A "joint declaration" was signed in the State Council building by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State and Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic. It summarizes the results of the official friendship visit by the party and government delegation led by President al-Asad. The official talks between the party and government delegations led by the two statesmen ended immediately before this.

Among the other documents agreed upon are a long-term agreement on the principles of economic, industrial and scientific-technological cooperation, protocols on intensifying economic cooperation. a working plan for cultural and economic cooperation in 1978/79, a protocol on trade in 1979, as well as protocol on cooperation in the field of health for 1979/80.

Departs for Home

LD041148Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1132 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Hafiz al-Asad, the secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, ended his official friendship visit to the GDR today and left for home. He was very cordially seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

MORE ON FISCHER'S ACTIVITIES AT THE UNITED NATIONS

General Assembly Speech

AU031700Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Sep-1 Oct 78 p 5 AU

[Declaration of principles delivered by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer before the 33d UN General Assembly on 29 September]

[Text] Before Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, delivered in the UN General Assembly Plenum a declaration of principles as the first speaker today, the fifth day of the general debate, he assured the Vatican permanent observer at the United Nations from the rostrum of the world forum of his deep sympathy regarding the death of Pope John Paul I.

Oscar Fischer then addressed Colombian Foreign Minister Indalecio Lievano, chairman of the 33d UN General Assembly, and congratulated him on his appointment to this responsible office: I wish you and UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim success in your endeavors. You will always find the GDR representatives at your side when it is necessary to support the aims and principles of the United Nations.

Esteemed delegates: Complicated, indeed contradictory international developments require both, cool-headed judgment and determined action. Never before have the possibilities for attaining lasting peace been so great, but at the same time the arms race has escalated to unprecedented proportions. Certain progress on the road to detente cannot be overlooked. At the same time, in view of the attacks against peaceful coexistence, which are constantly becoming fiercer, the peoples are anxiously asking: "Is it possible to continue detente and to make it permanent, or will there be a return to the cold war?" They rightly have high expectations of the United Nations, whose work is committed to peace.

The GDR has been a member of the United Nations for 5 years and has always proceeded from the premise that the preservation of world peace and guarantee of international security are the most important tasks. It is a reliable partner for all those who aspire to the same aims and who work for the welfare of mankind.

Peaceful coexistence is the prime moving force of the United Nations, and universality is its particular characteristic. Permit me to cordially congratulate the Solomon Islands on its admission as the 150th member-state of the world organization.

The United Nations can effectively carry out the tasks assigned to it only if it uses all its authority to insure unrestricted validity of the principles laid down in its charter.

What is imperative is strict observance of sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and respect for the territorial integrity of states and their borders. What is imperative is renunciation of force, arms limitation and disarmament, peaceful settlement of international conflicts and safeguarding the peoples' right to self-determination.

Practical Action Necessary for Detente

It is no accident that the forces hostile to detente are seeking to undermine precisely these cornerstones of the peaceful coexistence of states and peoples.

In this situation, this General Assembly cannot remain passive. Rather, it is called upon, by concurrent declaration of intent and practical action, to resolutely see to it that detente is strengthened, world peace is made more secure, and the path to a world without war and without colonial and racist oppression is not only abandoned but further improved.

In Europe the Helsinki Final Act has favorably stimulated the coexistence of states with different social systems. It develops all the better, the more the Final Act is recognized and applied as the code of peaceful interstate relations. It is equally evident that any attempt to interfere in the sovereign affairs of other states, contrary to the spirit and letter agreed upon, is bound to block the progress of detente--more than that, it constitutes an irresponsible gambling with the people's fates. We are ready to cooperate with all those who are sincerely willing not to unilaterally alter the existing situation, however, not for the first time. The GDR regards it as necessary to resolutely reject all attempts opposed to this which recur here with monotonous regularity and which are equally presumptuous and dangerous.

It remains the declared aim of the GDR Government to work for a situation in Europe where peace is permanently assured on the basis of the irrevocable realities of the postwar developments, where peaceful coexistence is the accepted way in which states with different social systems live and deal with one another, and where the GDR people can continue its socialist construction work free of any external interference, let alone threat. Europe's states can and must reach agreement on their peaceful future. He who does not desist from opposing this and from pursuing unrealistic and hazardous aims is threatening the life of peoples. He who seriously wants to contribute toward an easing of the international climate, toward solving common vital problems of our era and toward safeguarding peaceful, good neighborly coexistence, has every opportunity to achieve this by a sense of reality, goodwill, constructiveness, and above all deeds.

This would benefit everyone. The GDR--as everybody knows--lets itself be guided by precisely this striving in its participation in the work of the United Nations, which is firmly based on the charter.

Cooperation in Utilization of Space

How peaceful coexistence can promote fruitful cooperation among the states is shown by research and utilization of outer space for peaceful purposes. Socialist, but also socialist and capitalist states have carried our joint research projects. Their results are beneficial for everyone. The GDR is a member of the UN space committee and has for many years participated in the socialist states' joint programs. Now it is among that group of countries whose citizens participate in manned space flight. Our people are proud of this and thank the USSR, whose pioneer achievements have made this possible.

Esteemed delegates, these days it is precisely 50 years since the Briand-Kellogg Pact was signed in Paris. Despite all shortcomings inherent in this treaty, the USSR joined it and was the first state to ratify it. For the first time, an international agreement that was open for all states to join, proscribed and banned war as a means of settling international conflicts, as an "instrument of national politics." At that time this treaty--although the Soviet people and all peoples had hoped so--was not able to prevent the outbreak of new wars and conflicts. Its weaknesses--absence of disarmament measures, no sanctions for violating it and no possibilities for the forces of peace to enforce its observance--proved fateful. Today this treaty should remind us--the states of the United Nations whose founding was an essential result of historical lessons--of the duty to pursue peace.

The conclusion of a world treaty on the nonuse of force would be of utmost significance for the security of the peoples and the stabilization of peace in all regions of the world. As a state situated on the border between the world's two largest military alliances, the GDR takes a keen interest in such a treaty.

The halting of the arms race and disarmament are key problems in the world today. Recognition of this fact dominated the 10th UN special session. Its final document constitutes a sound platform for joint action. It lays down standards for the conduct of states and the work of the United Nations.

A world disarmament conference, as a result of which states would undertake binding commitments, would be the next logical and appropriate step. It could be accomplished with goodwill on all sides. Unfortunately, NATO's current policy of intensified armament is making the situation more difficult. Moreover, the more dangerous and sophisticated weapons become, the more difficult it is to control and eventually ban them.

Undoubtedly, measures to limit the arms race in the sphere of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction have priority. It would be welcomed everywhere if the nuclear powers were now to agree to ban the production of nuclear weapons and to reduce their stockpiles.

The neutron bomb is hostile to life to the highest degree, and thus hostile to man. The GDR is in favor of an irrevocable ban on the production and proliferation of this weapon of aggression. Its introduction would give rise to a new arms race but would not essentially alter the existing military balance of power.

To Prevent the Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

The 1968 treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons has contributed to strengthening trust between states. It has also substantially promoted international cooperation on the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy. We are in favor of all states' acceding to this treaty. As a European state, the GDR also takes an understandable interest in the earliest possible conclusion of the overdue supplementary agreements on the IAEA/Euratom control agreement.

The GDR is interested in lasting security. On 9 September, Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister for foreign affairs, submitted to the United Nations the draft of a "Convention on the Strengthening of Guarantees for the Security of States Which Have No Nuclear Weapons."

The conclusion of such an international agreement with the legally binding commitment not to use nuclear weapons against states which neither produce such weapons of their own nor obtain any or have any on their territory, would substantially lessen the danger of a nuclear war and effectively increase international security. The declaration proposed by the Polish People's Republic on educating the peoples in the spirit of peace also complies with this cause and meets with our approval.

As member of the Geneva disarmament committee the GDR is participating in the endeavors to conclude a treaty on the discontinuation of all nuclear arms tests. It is attentively following the negotiations between the USSR, the United States and Great Britain and hopes for their early successful conclusion. But certainly this will require the readiness of all states possessing nuclear weapons to adopt the necessary commitments.

The GDR welcomes the endeavors in the Soviet Union in negotiations with the United States to reach agreement on effective measures to limit strategic armaments. The early conclusion of such an agreement would evidently encourage further steps toward halting the arms race.

The Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe are taking an unsatisfactory course. With their latest compromise proposals--I am stressing, compromise proposals--the Warsaw Pact states have opened new possibilities for finally achieving substantial progress. Unfortunately, this accommodating attitude has not drawn any constructive answers so far.

Continuing Tension in the Middle East

We are following with concern the continuing tensions in the Middle East. Israel's aggression against Lebanon can only lead to further exacerbations. The current attempts to achieve mock solutions by means of separate agreements amount to playing with fire. As is known, Middle East problems exert an essential influence on the international climate.

It has been confirmed that only a solution which is based on the corresponding UN resolutions and which guarantees the independence and security of all states and peoples of this region, including the Arab people of Palestine whose right to self-determination in a state of its own must be guaranteed, can really eliminate this explosive hotbed of conflict and bring to the peoples of the Middle East long-desired lasting peace. This is why all those involved--not only the Soviet Union and other socialist and Arab states and the PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people--should work for the resumption of the Geneva Middle East Conference.

Likewise, in the interest of peace and security of the Cypriot people, this Mediterranean island must not be turned into a deployment base of a military pact. The Cyprus conflict can only be settled under observance of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, as well as the nonalinement of the island republic, without outside interference. We regard the convening of an international Cyprus conference in the UN framework as the best alternative way.

Peace and stable security require the elimination of existing hotbeds of conflict. The United Nations--as well as each of its member-states--also have the task to prevent the development of new conflict situations. The GDR supports all suggestions and proposals that are suitable for guaranteeing security in Asia. And for this very reason it is watching with concern the topical development in the Far East and in Southeast Asia. There the peoples of Vietnam and Laos must again defend themselves against aggressive acts and outside interference.

Likewise, the GDR supports the demands of the DPRK Government to withdraw immediately all foreign forces, including their arms and equipment, from South Korea to enable the Koreans to solve their own problems.

International security and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems is not conceivable, let alone possible, without the elimination of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

We resolutely condemn the terror in South Africa and all attempts to preserve this bastion of colonialism and racism. The increased aggressiveness of the racist regimes requires the strict implementation of a complete arms embargo. It is equally essential to put a stop to economic collaboration with the racist regime in South Africa. The GDR regards the right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination as legitimate. It vigorously opposes attempts to perpetuate any kind of colonial rule. It uncompromisingly advocates the complete independence of Namibia and the unrestricted respect for its territorial integrity.

The GDR's policy toward the nationally liberated states is based on the principles of equal rights, respect for independence and active solidarity. It is evident to everyone that the same forces that are giving the racist regimes comprehensive political-economic and military support want to win back lost profit and raw material sources in the African region. They do not recoil from boycott and blackmail nor from direct armed attack.

In the course of this debate, it has repeatedly been pointed out--if I may note this--that the actual attitude of the states toward the racist regimes in the south of Africa also reveals who is serious about implementing human rights. By no means are all of those who pretend to champion human rights parties to international agreements such as the convention on the abolition of all forms of racial discrimination, which came into force in 1969, and the 1976 convention on preventing apartheid crimes and on their punishment. The most important human right is the right to live in peace, free of fascist, colonialist, racist and other oppression.

In Our Country, Human Rights Are Implemented

In the GDR, as in the other socialist countries, these decisive human rights are implemented and guaranteed by law. The right to work, equal rights for men and women, the right to education for everyone, the right to leisure time and the particular protection of matrimony and family is a daily, living asset. Social security and political codetermination are matters of course that are imminent in socialism.

For some time, certain states have been asserting that human rights are the most important guideline of their policy. Actually, this is far from true. With their assertion, they seek to cover up the fact that their own system is based on the violation of human rights. For this reason, they want to reserve for themselves the right to decide alone what is right and what is wrong. This is neither original nor new. Who does not know that in this way a "right" to intervention for humanitarian reasons--as they would have us believe--is to be construed and, for example, the assignment of a so-called high commissioner for human rights is to be justified? In the past it always turned out to be a pretext for oppressing the sovereign rights of other states in order to distract attention from one's own problems. Such a policy can only lead to tensions and the fanning of conflicts. The yardstick of credibility as far as human rights are concerned will remain the conditions in one's own country --not demands addressed to other states.

The socialist states have long implemented what 30 years ago was stipulated in the general declaration on human rights. The United Nations certainly bears a responsibility for timely and firmly opposing the growing activities of old and new Nazi forces.

Equal, mutually advantageous international economic relations are an essential aspect of peaceful coexistence and of human rights. The GDR advocates that economic and scientific-technical cooperation between states makes allowances for the interests of all peoples. This necessitates the elimination of all forms of discrimination and exploitation in international economic relations and the immediate implementation of measures for their democratic transformation.

Division of Labor to Mutual Advantage

The growing economic strength of the CEMA member-countries clearly shows what creative cooperation freed of exploitation is capable of achieving; it demonstrates the advantages of the socialist planned economy. It, only it, permits a continuous, dynamic crisis-free development. What can be better proof of this than the adoption of long-term programs among the CEMA states? But, in position, the socialist planned economy offers good opportunities for the continuous development of relations with developing countries. In the first half of 1978 alone, GDR exports to this group of states increased by over 30 percent.

The international division of labor between states with different social systems, however, can further develop to mutual advantage and general benefit only on the basis of peaceful coexistence. It must be based on democratic principles. As long as this is not the everyday practice, the independence of developing countries will always remain endangered. An increase in the economic potential of the capitalist states does not automatically entail prosperity for developing countries.

The GDR agrees with the statement made at the foreign ministers Conference of Nonalined States in Belgrade that it is the legitimate right of the developing countries to demand financial and material compensation from those who used to practice colonialism and are now practicing neocolonialism. The work on a code of conduct, which should put an end to neocolonialist practices of transnational monopolies, could certainly be concluded within a very short time.

More attention must be paid to the attempts of influential capitalist circles to restore a new level of dependence of many developing countries with the aid of modern technology. Hence a code of conduct for the granting of scientific-technical aid to developing countries is urgently necessary. The United Nations should also oppose the protectionist practices of certain capitalist states. This should be a primary concern of the fifth conference for trade and development.

This General Assembly, esteemed delegates, is faced with complicated but rewarding tasks. Let me express the hope that our joint work will lead to results that are capable of strengthening security and peace and, by means of measures of military detente, to underpin the process of political detente and make it irreversible. Of course, this cannot be everything, but without this, everything would be nothing. The GDR delegation will actively contribute to solving the equally difficult and responsible tasks of this General Assembly.

Meets Foreign Ministers, Departs

LD301112Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2323 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, (ADN correspondent)--Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who headed the GDR delegation at the 33d UN General Assembly session, left New York today. On the last day of his stay, during which the GDR foreign minister made a policy statement before the UN General Assembly, Oskar Fischer had further meetings with several foreign representatives on the sidelines of the assembly. In a talk with Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren, views were exchanged on the further development of friendly relations between the GDR and the Mongolian People's Republic. Oskar Fischer also had talks today with Turkish Minister Gunduz Okcun, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma, Iranian Foreign Minister Afshar-Qasemlu, and Albert Muganga, foreign minister of Burundi.

TISCH-LED TU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN VIETNAM

LD031815Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1703 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi--An FDGB delegation, led by its chairman Harry Tisch, member of the SED Politburo, arrived in Ho Chi Minh City today for an official friendship visit to Vietnam lasting several days. The delegation was invited by the General Federation of Trade Unions of Vietnam.

GDR'S STOPH TO PAY FRIENDSHIP VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD032014Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1803 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, will pay a friendship visit to Bulgaria during the first half of October. He has been invited by his Bulgarian counterpart, Stanko Todorov.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN MADRID

LD031842Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1729 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Madrid--Deputy GDR Foreign Minister Kurt Nier, who is staying in Madrid for political talks, had a meeting yesterday with Spain's Acting Foreign Minister Jose Joaquin Puig. The two sides praised the positive development of relations between the GDR and Spain and spoke in favor of expanding and strengthening them to their mutual advantage.

They stressed the need to stabilize and continue the process of detente in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act and to supplement it substantially in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. In this respect, urgency was stressed to halt production of all types of nuclear weapons, as well as to cease the production of all other weapons of mass destruction.

Kurt Nier and Jose Joaquin Puig signed an agreement on behalf of their governments on bilateral cultural and scientific cooperation.

HERMANN AXEN RECEIVES PORTUGUESE EX-PRESIDENT

AU031546Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Meeting With Portuguese ex-President"]

[Summary] "On 28 September Hermann Axen, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the GDR People's Chamber Foreign Relations Committee, received General Costa Gomes, ex-president of the Republic of Portugal, for friendly talks. Hermann Axen informed the guest on the GDR's active contribution to safeguarding peace as well as about the successes of economic and social policy."

Francisco da Costa Gomes pointed to the numerous proofs of the love for peace of the GDR population shown to him and stated that he was impressed by the social policy which benefits the people and noted that "the eradication of fascism along with its roots is also a historically significant success for other European peoples."

"Also participating in the talks were Manfred Feist, SED Central Committee member; Peoples Chamber Deputies Dr Witho Holland, Paul Scholz, Rosel Walther and Christine Wieynk; as well as Deba Wieland, vice president of the GDR Peace Council; and Otto Schwabe, vice president of the GDR-Portugal Friendship Committee."

PROGRESS REPORTED ON INTRA-GERMAN TRAFFIC PROJECTS

LD281508Y Hamburg DPA in German 1312 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] East Berlin--According to Bonn's permanent representative Guenter Gaus, further progress has been made between Bonn and East Berlin in formulating the treaty texts on a number of intra-German traffic projects. Gaus said on Thursday in East Berlin that both sides have agreed on first formulations which then could be examined by the two governments. It was quite possible that the agreements could be initialled by November. The next talks on the treaty texts will take place next Thursday.

Gaus refused to comment on his secret talks with Ministry for Froeign Trade State Secretary Alexander Schalck, which have only now become public. It has been learned in recent days that during these talks a far-reaching agreement was achieved on the financing of the projects. Spread over a period of between 4 and 5 years, Bonn is to pay between DM1.6 and DM1.8 billion to East Berlin.

Gaus stressed that the new Hamburg-Berlin highway must in Bonn's view be a transit route on which the same rules apply as to the other transit routes through the GDR. The talks also deal with the reopening of the Teltow Canal, the expansion of the Wartha border crossing point and repairs to transit water routes, as well as with improvements to noncommercial money transfer.

PUJA HOLDS TALKS WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS IN NEW YORK

LD031314Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] In New York, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja has held talks with his Iraqi, Yugoslav, Turkish and Burundian counterparts, who, like him, are taking part in the UN General Assembly's session. At the meetings, bilateral relations and topics on the session's agenda were discussed.

AJTAI, LAZAR ADDRESS 2 OCT SCIENCE FEDERATION MEETING

LD031314Y Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Budapest, 2 Oct, MTI--On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the federation, the Presidium of the Federation of the Technical and Natural Science Associations (FTNSA) was meeting in an anniversary session Monday in Budapest. The Presidium of the conference was also attended by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Jeno Fock, member of the HSWP Political Committee.

In his speech Miklos Ajtai, president of the federation, evaluated the three-decade-long work of the federation, which has made a substantial contribution to the technical development of the Hungarian economy, [words indistinct] results. On behalf of the HSWP CC and the government, Gyorgy Lazar welcomed the members of the FTNSA hailing the successes scored by the technical professional men in socialist building during the past 30 years. He pointed out that it is a primary condition of the stepping up of technical-scientific progress that creative talents should better join forces in order to realize the goals of the people's economy.

VIETNAMESE VICE PRESIDENT ENDS UNOFFICIAL VISIT

LD031318Y Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 2 Oct, MTI--Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, was in Hungary for an unofficial fraternal visit to have a rest, between 27 September and 2 October. During his visit he was received by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and a dinner was given in his honour by Rezso Trautmann, vice president of the Presidential Council.

MONGOLIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD031830Y Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 3 Oct, MTI--Headed by Legdengiyn Damdinjab, chairman of the Mongolian People's Control Committee, a Mongolian delegation arrived Tuesday in Budapest for an official, friendly visit.

NEPSZABADSAG COMMENTS ON U.S. RESPONSE TO SALT, GROMYKO SPEECH

LD031402Y Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 3 Oct, MTI--"Armament has never been carried on to such extent, yet disarmament has never been discussed so widely as these days. The reduction of the danger of a nuclear war and the stopping of the armaments race are more important and urgent tasks than ever before."

"This was revealed by Andrey Gromyko's address made at the UN General Assembly last Tuesday when he put forward new disarmament proposals for curbing the armaments race. And this has been proved by his talks carried on with American leaders first of all about SALT," writes the commentary in NEPSZABADSAG's Tuesday issue.

Further, the article points out that due to the quantitative increase of armament and to the delaying of reaching a SALT agreement resulting from America's withdrawal, the development of weapons that can be controlled with difficulty in case of an agreement is also going on. And new dangers of armaments are emerging in the developing countries. "Last time South Africa's efforts at producing nuclear arms have warned of the dangers of spreading nuclear weapons and of the importance of strengthening the system of non-proliferation." Then the article recalls that for the above reasons the activities of disarmament forums have also been stepped up in recent years and says:

"The conclusion of a SALT agreement has for years been expected. And now the statements on Gromyko's negotiations with American leaders seem to confirm that progress is being made. In a situation when both sides indicate that an agreement may be reached after solving a few open issues, a resolute expression of willingness and decisions are needed also on behalf of the American administration. Otherwise, political and military circles opposing detente may again postpone the signing of the agreement by claiming new technical difficulties and conditions," writes NEPSZABADSAG.

"As for Soviet-American relations, affecting decisively the results of military detente and of the disarmament talks, there is a twofold (?implication) in Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's speech made at the UN General Assembly. On the one hand, the Soviet Union is not seeking a change for its own benefit in the rough balance that had developed in the field of armament but continues to act as an equal partner at the arms limitation and disarmament talks on the basis of equal security. And on the other hand, it adheres to detente, what it regards as the main tendency of the international situation despite all difficulties, seeks to extend it to the military field, is ready to limit any weapons on the basis of reciprocity and makes efforts by using every forum to reach the target set into the centre of Soviet foreign policy, namely the averting of a nuclear catastrophe, the curbing of the armaments race and the consolidation of the process of detente."

Further the article states: "In spite of the existing difficulties, arms limitation and disarmament are not mere desires but possibilities based on military and political realities and on international power relations. It is well-known that the development of the present approximate balance of military forces and its consolidation have made the United States start talks on arms limitation with the Soviet Union and sign agreements designed to decrease the danger of a nuclear war. The new Western armaments programmes do not change either the fundamental facts of the Soviet-American conditions of power. For this reason, it has been a well-founded expectation voiced in the issue of SALT at Gromyko's address to the General Assembly, that a sober and well-balanced line would get the upperhand in the United States' policy on this extremely important topic since the Soviet Union and the United States, as well as the whole world, need the new agreement to the same extent," concludes NEPSZABADSAG's commentary.

LOW CROP YIELDS, LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION NOTED

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 21 Sep 78 pp 1, 7 WA

[Text] On 20 September Sandor Kovacs, deputy minister of agriculture and food, outlined the situation in the food industry in the course of a press briefing held at the Hatvan sugar factory. According to statistics on fulfillment, plans were correctly established. Domestic demand will be met in full; export commitments specified in the interstate contingents destined for socialist countries will also be met, and the planned dollar income will be attained. However, these are quantitative indicators; they measure fulfillment in units, kilograms and monetary units. They fail to reveal the value of the unit, the kilogram, and whether we receive the dollar or ruble and for how much. Incidentally, at the same time, we have and will have problems with quantity: Agricultural or rather crop production was set back by the unfavorable weather. As a result, we are now only midway through the tomato processing drive while ordinarily we would be nearing its completion at this time of year. Furthermore, 100,000 tons less tomatoes will be preserved than planned. The situation is similar in the case of vegetables: We can expect to process less than half the quantity of peppers planned, and as the result of meager yields of raspberries, cherries and peaches, apples will account for 60 percent of preserved fruit. Altogether, the preserving industry can expect to purchase somewhat less than 100,000 tons of fresh vegetables and fruit. There will be a modification in the variety of products: In some cases cheaper products will replace scarce fruit. Field crops were also affected by the lack of sunshine and inopportune rain. We can expect less corn than planned and somewhat less milling wheat. This is due more to lack of incentive than weather. Farms sowed less corn than needed for plan fulfillment because returns are low in comparison with other crops. In the case of wheat, it is high time to adopt delivery on the basis of quality. The switch has actually begun: Although growers are paid their former wages, they are told what they would be getting if the wheat were being paid for on a quality basis. At present, it pays more to grow high-yield fodder grains. Consequently, although the grain trust has already exceeded the bulk buying plan, it has not bought the required quantity of milling grain.

Thus what the kilogram or unit stands for is not irrelevant; nor is how many kilograms or units we sell for the same money--in this case, for dollars. The meat industry will probably buy 200,000 more hogs than planned; yet it will be unable to fulfill its slaughter plan. It will sell nearly half a million more live animals abroad than planned. The situation is the same in the case of beef cattle: Fewer will be sold butchered than planned. The storage space available this year for several tens of thousands of tons will alleviate storage problems, but a final solution to this cannot be expected during this five-year plan. However, shortage of storage space is not the only reason: Frequently it costs two or three times more to earn a dollar through processing the less choice cuts of meat than it does with ham or prime cuts. This is true to such an extent that in extreme cases we do better by selling live animals.

The weather, which did not favor vegetables, had no harmful effect on sugar beets. Although the crop was not as large as planned, its sugar content is high, as a result of which we expect to produce nearly 450,000 tons of sugar. Contrasts are sharp in the food industry, especially when we realize that it can be proved that sure crop increases are due not to the weather but--as in the case of sugar beets--the motivation resulting from making purchase prices dependent on quality. This makes it seem worthwhile risking the purchase of more costly chemicals and machinery.

SOCIALIST HUMAN RIGHTS CONFERENCE ENDS IN WARSAW

Andrzej Werblan Address

AU0212500Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Sep-1 Oct 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by Andrzej Werblan, Central Committee secretary and director of the Central Committee institute of basic problems of Marxism-Leninism, at the 29 September final session of the Warsaw international party-scientific conference "Development of Democracy and Implementation of Human Rights in Socialism"]

[Text] Speaking at the end of the conference, A. Werblan said:

The debates at the conference have once again reaffirmed that the issues of developing and improving socialist democracy and of more and more fully implementing human rights, are in the focus of the attention of all Marxism-Leninist parties. Our discussion has taken place in an atmosphere of the concordance of views with regard to the nature and development lines of socialist democracy and with regard to the increasingly fuller implementation of human rights under our conditions.

The conference has become a productive forum for extensive scientific discussions and for exchanges of the views and experience of the individual parties. It has enriched our knowledge of the conditions and the methods of intensifying democracy, improving the legal-political status of the individual within society and strengthening international detente. The conference has exposed the great riches of the experience of the socialist communities in this regard. The reports read here and the discussion on them are of crucial significance also for the ideological confrontation between socialism and bourgeois ideology. They have enriched our arguments in this confrontation.

The scientific analyses presented at this conference have provided a particularly comprehensive picture of those aspects of socialist democracy that are exclusively peculiar to it, that distinguish it from other historical forms of democracy and that result from the very essence of socialism. We should cite above all in this connection the union and interdependence of economic, social and political democracy; the overcoming of the pluralistic principle of the competitive play of forces, in favor of the joint participation of all the working people, which unites the working people in government and management; and the association of indirect and direct democracy.

We have paid particular attention, A. Werblan stressed, to the experience and achievements of the parties represented at this meeting. This is because Marxist-Leninist parties are the basic links of the system of socialist democracy, links that map out the main lines of the development of this system. The great achievements of the CPSU and the Soviet Union are especially significant, because Lenin's party was the first party to implement the ideas of socialist democracy and transformed it into an institution. Guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and creatively exploiting all the international experiences of socialism, all our fraternal parties contribute to the development of socialist democracy and leave their specific imprint on the concrete institutional solutions conditioned by national traditions and by the current sociopolitical structure of the individual countries.

Our discussion, A. Werblan said in conclusion, was inspired by the spirit of proletarian internationalism and our profound conviction that an extensive exchange of experience and views on the unshakable basis of Marxist-Leninist principles favors the creative development of revolutionary theory. This is why we are fully entitled to assert that this conference has achieved its aim and that its achievements will enrich the Marxist-Leninist social sciences and will be usefully exploited in ideological work and in practical activities. As hosts and organizers of this conference, we will consult the other participating parties on the publication and propagation of its materials.

A. Werblan stressed that the course of the conference gives cause for our party to be satisfied. In the name of the PZPR Central Committee he expressed cordial thanks to all participants.

Yugoslavia's BORBA Reports

AU021020Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Oct 78 p 4 AU

[Lazar Martinovic report]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 September--The development of democracy and the realization of human rights in the socialist system was the topic of a 3-day international party-scientific conference in Warsaw. Delegations of all the member-countries of the Eastern European community and representatives from Vietnam, Cuba and Yugoslavia, as well as from the Marxist centers in Frankfurt am Main and Athens participated.

According to general assessments there was a successful exchange of views and a confrontation of party views on experiences in the democratic process, dilemmas and problems in certain countries. One gains the impression that the democratization of social relations is becoming the imperative of the times and a domestic necessity for the socialist countries practically everywhere, that the participation of citizens in management is an indispensable prerequisite for a more rapid development of socialist democracy, and that self-management is one of the most suitable forms of this process. That this is the case is best attested to by the need to convene such a scientific meeting.

Experiences and problems, at least according to the reports submitted in the discussion, are naturally different, and for this reason the level of the development of democratization and the realization of human rights are also different. There was even an extreme polarization of positions on certain problems, for instance on the development of self-management, in connection with which opinions oscillated between the thesis that this institution should be developed within the framework of the state (the Bulgarian report) and the assessment that self-management leads to a withering away of the functions of the state (the Yugoslav report). It can be noted that self-management was one of the theses in which the participants in this meeting showed special interest and that self-management, at least in scientific circles, now represents a great challenge.

Yugoslavia was represented by Dr Milan Matic and Branko Caratan, professors of political sciences from Belgrade and Zagreb respectively, and by Gojko Stanic, president of the section for political system at the marxist center attached to the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia. The report submitted by all three of them attracted a great deal of attention and evoked lively interest among the participants (some of these reports will be published in the party organs of certain countries) because they presented in a well-documented fashion all the aspects of self-managing democracy and the level of human rights and freedoms that has been achieved within it.

Although the views and positions on a number of questions in this very important field were not identical, no polemical tones were heard at the conference. This is explained by the fact that most reports and speeches dealt predominantly with scientific-theoretical fields without, with a few exceptions, entering into concrete shapes of possible forms of democratic institutions and their functioning where they already exist, even though only in an initial stage. Nonetheless, the common assessment was that such a broad and frank exchange of views is very useful because it enriches the experiences of the socialist societies and this will be made use of in ideological and practical activity.

The general impression is that this conference has confirmed that the problems of developing and perfecting socialist democracy, as well as a fuller realization of human rights, is at the center of attention of the communist and workers parties, but that the road from proclaimed principles to their realization is neither short nor easy and that it depends to the greatest possible extend upon the creation of suitable conditions.

Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO Reports

AU022104Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Sep 78 p 6 AU

[Kiril Iliev's report: "International Party-Scientific Conference"]

[Text] The international party-scientific conference "The Development of Democracy and Implementing Human Rights under Socialism" opened today in the column hall of the Polish Sejm.

The initiative for convening this conference was taken by the conference of the secretaries for ideological and international questions of the Central Committees of the communist and workers parties of the countries of the Socialist community.

The conference was attended by the delegations of the Central Committees of the BCP, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the SED, the Cuban Communist Party, the MPRP, PZPR, RCP, CPSU, MSZMP, CPCZ, LCY, representatives of the Frankfurt/Main institute of Marxist research, the Athens center of Marxist research, and the editorial staff of PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM are also attending the conference.

The BCP Central Committee delegation is led by Ruben Avramov, director of the institute of contemporary social theories.

The conference opened with a short speech by Jerzy Lukaszewicz, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member. He stressed the rich experience of the CPSU and the USSR in the actual implementation of the real rights and freedoms of the Soviet citizens.

Comrade Jerzy Lukaszewicz stressed that the problems of human rights are in the center of the ideological confrontation between socialism and the forces of progress, on one side, and capitalism and the forces of regression on the other. This confrontation has gained particularly sharp and broad scope during recent years in connection with the campaign dealing with alleged violations of human rights in the socialist countries which began in the capitalist world. The aims of this campaign were to make brutal attacks against socialism, to attempt to discredit the forces of the left and social progress in the world, and an attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of the countries of the socialist community.

The report by Anatoliy Yegorov, director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, evoked great interest. The Soviet scientist unmasked the deplorable attempts of imperialist propaganda to speculate with the sacred right of man to live in peace, to work and develop comprehensively.

The report of Prof Ruben Avramov--devoted to some principled questions of socialist democracy, questions of the rights and freedoms in the contemporary ideological struggle and in socialist democracy, and questions of peace and security--also evoked interest.

FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK ADDRESSES UN SESSION 28 SEP

AU031725Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Speech by Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek at the 28 September session of the UN General Assembly in New York]

[Text] New York, PAP--Foreign Minister Wojtaszek congratulated Indalecio Lievano Aguirre on his election as chairman of the 33d session of the UN General Assembly. In your person, he said, we welcome an outstanding statesman of Colombia, a country with which Poland maintains extensive and favorable developing relations of peaceful cooperation.

E. Wojtaszek extended thanks to the retiring chairman of the UN General Assembly, Lazar Moisov, who had done his best to find solutions to difficult international problems in the past 4 years.

As ever, E. Wojtaszek continued, we watch with gratitude the indefatigable and dedicated activities of UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim.

We welcome the 150th member of the United Nations--The Solomon Islands. We view the proclamation of the independence of the Solomon Islands and the unanimity of the decision to admit them to the United Nations as another feature of the process of complete decolonization, which Poland has helped set in motion and which it consistently continues to advocate. May the people of this young state in the Pacific Ocean score successes in the construction of its statehood and in socioeconomic development.

The history of the United Nations has been full of both favorable developments in international cooperation as well as difficult ones. Maintaining and consolidating peace has been the fundamental and most important issue for Poland throughout the years of the existence of the United Nations.

International Cooperation Is An Imperative of the Present Times

Regarding the United Nations as an important instrument of insuring international peace and security, Poland has actively committed itself to the activities of this organization from its very inception.

Let me recall that when signing the UN Charter on 15 October 1945, our country's representative declared that "...The Polish Government properly evaluates the system of collective security laid down by the UN Charter and is ready to do its best in cooperating with the other UN members to preserve world peace and to rebuild the prosperity and welfare of nations...."

We have remained faithful to this pledge throughout our activities, developing our foreign relations and contributing to the efforts to find solutions that could insure peace and strengthen security and promote the development of equal and comprehensive international cooperation.

We are completely committed to implementing the resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly, especially the important ones such as the declaration on deepening and strengthening detente; on reductions in armaments; on disarmament; on economic cooperation; and on developing a new international economic order. In this way, we contribute toward implementing the aims of the United Nations and toward developing and transforming the principles of the UN Charter into a generally valid reality.

We aim at insuring that the honorable principles of the UN Charter are concretely expressed and applied in increasing and spreading international cooperation, which is an imperative of our times.

Supreme Good of Nations

The need to consolidate the achievements of the policy of detente and to counter the negative and disturbing trends calls for intensifying the efforts of our organization and all its members to eliminate the tensions of the international situation. These efforts must be accompanied by the awareness that peace is the supreme good of the nations. This is why we should demonstrate political resolve and maturity in order to strengthen peace throughout the world, to end forever the arms race and to promote specific disarmament measures. This is because military detente is a central issue of our times, an issue that must keep abreast of progress in political detente and contribute to its intensification.

The important decisions adopted by the 10th special session of the UN General Assembly, which ended last June and which was devoted to disarmament, mapped out a concrete program for activities aimed at curbing the arms race and at promoting disarmament.

In particular, we welcome with gratitude the comprehensive disarmament measures submitted to the special session by the Soviet Union. We also express our complete support for a new, important Soviet initiative--the proposal that an international convention be signed on strengthening guarantees for the security of the non-nuclear states. This proposal was presented by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

We are disturbed by the attempts made by certain states to unleash a new technological arms race and to increase the role of the military factor in politics, thus demonstrating the wish to return to an international policy of strength. Such attempts have been made in the past, but everyone knows that they have benefited no one. On the contrary, they have created tension and have at times brought the world to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe.

Everyone also knows that the arms race is a serious burden for states and nations, that it consumes resources that could be used to promote their socioeconomic development and that it prevents the necessary assistance that many countries need so urgently.

The Soviet-American disarmament negotiations in the area of SALT II and in other important areas are of key importance to the entire process of international detente and for halting the arms race. Poland attaches great importance to these negotiations and fully supports them.

Poland is vitally interested in concluding the agreements that would strengthen European security. This is why last June we and our socialist allies submitted to the Vienna disarmament negotiations the proposals on reductions in armaments and armed forces in central Europe. These proposals respond to a great extent to the Western states' position and can therefore become a basis for negotiating an accord on mutual reduction in armed forces and armaments following the basic principle that the security of no side is diminished.

We strongly stress the need to strengthen the system of nonproliferation of nuclear arms both through the universal spread of the nonproliferation treaty and through tighter control checks carried out by the International Atomic Energy Agency, while continuously promoting the peaceful application of nuclear energy.

We believe that the bodies negotiating disarmament should intensify their efforts to work out new accords, especially those on nuclear disarmament, new kinds and systems of mass destruction weapons and chemical weapons.

Poland has actively participated in the work of the Geneva disarmament committee from the very beginning. I would like to assure you that we will continue to actively participate in the expanded disarmament committee.

We are hoping for the final outcome of the tripartite talks on the total ban on nuclear weapons tests. We have noted with satisfaction that some progress has been made in negotiations concerning the setting up of an international convention on eliminating chemical weapons.

Our country has always presented all its major international initiatives, even if they concerned regional issues, within the United Nations. For example, on 2 October 1957 Adam Bapacki, the Polish foreign minister at that time, proposed an atomic free zone in central Europe. On 14 December 1964, Poland proposed that an all-European security conference be convened. We intend to continue this activity. I have mentioned this to remind you that Poland has always attached great importance to the United Nations and to its General Assembly.

This year Poland will celebrate the 60th anniversary of its independence, which it regained after almost 150 years of partitions and foreign domination. This anniversary is an occasion for some reflections, of which, I believe, the most important is that contrary to the interwar period, conditions presently exist under which we can insure the lasting peaceful development of Europe, including Poland. This is why, and because we are mindful of the fact that Europe was the source of two world wars, we are focusing our efforts on consolidating international peace and security primarily in the areas immediately surrounding us--in Europe.

The process of detente, which is acquiring the aspects of specific and advanced cooperation between states with different socioeconomic systems, has been developing and strengthening in Europe in the past few years.

The inviolability of political-territorial reality is the foundation of security and peace in Europe. Every attempt to question the political-territorial realities existing in Europe and generally recognized is at odds with the vital interests of peace.

The implementation of the historical CSCE Final Act, which is a great charter of peace in Europe, is an important matter. The CSCE Final Act is also a charter for the future of Europe and is an instrument by which difficulties in Europe can be overcome. This is why we are for the total and comprehensive implementation of this document by its signatories. We expect that the multilateral meetings that were agreed on, especially the future meeting in Madrid, will favor the trends of detente and cooperation throughout Europe.

Poland's Participation in Strengthening Positive Changes in Europe

Poland will continue to contribute toward strengthening positive changes in Europe. Aside from multilateral political meetings, there are many unused possibilities for cooperation in, for example, economic, technological, scientific, cultural, environmental and other areas. We are ready to develop cooperation with all states in strict observance of the principles and decisions of the CSCE Final Act. The favorably developing political dialog and bilateral cooperation between Poland and many Western states is also a practical demonstration of this. We will follow this line so that the general interests of peace, security and cooperation that is beneficial to all can be served with increasing effectiveness.

The implementation of the CSCE decisions is exerting a positive influence, not only on Europe, but on the whole international situation as well. Recognizing that peace is indivisible, we are convinced that transforming Europe into a region of lasting detente and advanced peaceful cooperation is the greatest contribution Europe can make toward improving security in the world.

Advocating the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence curbing the arms race, and promoting disarmament and the development of equal international cooperation, Poland and its allies believe that only such a policy is consistent with the interests of peace, that is, in the interests of all nations, including the developing countries and those that are fighting for their independence and national and social liberation.

Tensions and Conflicts Threaten World Security

Unfortunately, there are states that are, in fact, against the policy of detente. There are states, and in them increasingly militant political circles, that, although they verbally support the policy of detente, are in fact engaging in opposite activities and are balancing on the brink of a cold war. Equally dangerous are the political activities involving the increase in alliances directed against the other member states of the United Nations, openly proclaiming the inevitability of a world war, creating tensions and attempting to upset the situation in certain regions of the world.

All efforts to create new tensions, whether regional or global, are detrimental to all nations. Such activities greatly complicate the conditions for the world's peaceful development, especially along the East-West axis, delay efforts to eliminate conflicts and sources of tension, hinder progress in disarmament and impede international economic cooperation and the implementation of the new economic order.

We express our complete solidarity with the countries opposing attempts at hegemonistic domination and pressure in Southeast Asia, where, after a long period of wars, peace has at last been restored. The international community should support the efforts of the Vietnamese people and other peoples in that region to rebuild their countries ravaged by war and to develop peacefully.

We are also disturbed by the remaining sources of conflict and tension which are threatening international security. This applies primarily to the Middle East and southern Africa.

The Middle East conflict constitutes a permanent threat to peace and security, and not only within that region alone. Once again we reaffirm our view that the road to peace in the Middle East leads through the comprehensive implementation of the decisions contained in the familiar resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council and not through attempts to enforce separatist settlements. The Middle East accords should involve the return of all Arab territories occupied by Israel, the implementation of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to an independent state existence and the guarantee of security for all states in the region. It is our conviction that only the resumption of the Geneva conference on the Middle East, attended by all the sides concerned, including the PLO, can bring about the solution to the existing conflicts.

Poland supports and sympathizes with the national liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe and Namibian peoples. A plan for solving the urgent problem of Namibia with the participation of the United Nations has been devised this year. Our organization assumes direct responsibility for this problem as heir to the League of Nations. We are convinced that the present plan for implementing Namibia's independence contains many vague points subject to differing interpretations. Faithful to its anticolonial position, Poland is for the most extensive defense of the rights and interests of the Namibian people and for fully implementing their right to self-determination in keeping with the resolutions of the ninth special session of the General Assembly.

Racism and racial discrimination, which still exist in the world, threaten peace and impede peaceful cooperation among states. This is why we attach such great importance to the results of the recent world conference in Geneva against racism and racial discrimination. We are for fully completing the process of decolonization and for simultaneously insuring for the liberated states the conditions for full and genuine participation in international life without neocolonial restrictions and exploitation. The comprehensive participation in international trade based on the just principles of the new economic order, is the best means for genuinely strengthening the statehood of these countries and for accelerating their development. The continuation of discriminatory practices in international trade and protectionism are the features that negatively affect the climate of international relations and the general standards of cooperation. We believe that no protectionism but comprehensive and mutually advantageous economic cooperation, based on partnership in development, and the reconstruction of international economic relations on just principles, can produce crucial and lasting improvements in the economic situation of the world, especially in the developing countries. It is common knowledge that international security, cooperation and mutual trust are closely interconnected. The means to help strengthen mutual trust and serve a better understanding among nations occupy an essential place in the process of insuring peace and creating favorable conditions for developing international cooperation.

One such means, to which we attach particular importance, is the proper care of the states to insure that their societies are educated in peace, friendship and respect for other nations.

Education for peace belongs to those activities that we can define as the construction of the infrastructure of peace in the consciousness of societies. Without the deep and active awareness that world peace is the most important asset, that is, the highest priority, the process of creating peaceful conditions can be neither effective nor lasting. The awareness that in the area of nuclear weapons, peace is the only alternative to annihilation, that is, a necessary premise for solving urgent international issues, should be deeply embedded and consolidated everywhere.

PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek spoke of this from this rostrum on 10 October 1974, stressing in particular the right of nations to live in peace.

We are convinced that conditions are now ripe for the issue of educating societies for peace--an issue that is so important for constructing mutual trust--to become a subject of this UN session's deliberations.

This is why the Polish delegation will submit the draft of a relevant declaration. This draft is aimed at the comprehensive formulation and development of UN achievements to date in fostering the lofty ideals of peace among societies and of developing relations based on mutual respect and understanding. We propose that we should appeal to all states to make allowances in their activities for the supreme importance of a just and lasting peace and for the need to maintain and strengthen it, while respecting the UN Charter principles and international law.

In particular, we propose in the draft that we should appeal to all states to begin continuous and consistent efforts to insure that programs and processes concerning education and upbringing in families, schools and public life, and mass media activities in this regard, should contain materials compatible with the task of educating whole societies, especially young generations, in the spirit of peace. One of the most enlightened Polish minds, Stanislaw Staszic, echoed Jan Zamojski when he wrote: "As is the upbringing of the young generations, so are the republics."

We, too, want to eliminate from the school curricula and from the mass media whatever helps propagate racial hatred, chauvinism, intolerance, injustice and the cult of violence and war. We regard as particularly important efforts to curb disturbances to international relations by the propaganda campaigns waged by some countries against other countries.

In proposing that the issues of education for peace be debated by the General Assembly and that it be part of UN activities, we are being guided by the aspiration to reinforce the measures already taken by members of the United Nations in the political, economic and social areas. Our initiative is dictated by our country's concern for the difficulties now asserting themselves along the road to intensified cooperation, detente and new disarmament accords. This is why we regard the draft declaration on educating societies in the spirit of peace as one of the essential means of building trust among nations and thereby strengthening international security. We expect that our intentions will encounter the understanding and support of all states represented here.

I would like to express my satisfaction with the fact that the Polish initiative on the convention on children's rights has gained the approval of the human rights committee and the UN economic and social council. We express the conviction that the adoption of this convention by the General Assembly will be an important event in the international children's year celebrations of 1979.

I would like to express the conviction, Foreign Minister Wojtaszek said in conclusion, that the work of this session will promote crucial progress in solving many difficult international problems. The Polish delegation will actively participate in these efforts.

JABLONSKI SENDS CONDOLENCES TO VATICAN ON POPE'S DEATH

AU0314300Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Sep-1 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[Text] To His Excellency Cardinal Jean Villot, secretary of state in the Vatican:

On behalf of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic and myself I extend to you expressions of regret and profound sympathy in connection with the sudden death of Pope John Paul I.

[Signed] Henryk Jablonski, Chairman of the State Council

STATE COUNCIL, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREET PRC

AU0314290Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Sep-1 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[Text] To the standing committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC and to the State Council of the PRC in Peking:

On the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC we send our greetings and wishes to the Chinese people.

We wish to express the hope that the further development of relations between the Polish People's Republic and the PRC will serve the interests of our two peoples and the cause of consolidating international security and peace, a cause that is vital to the world.

[Signed] The State Council of the Polish People's Republic and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic

JAGIELSKI RECEIVES EUROPEAN COOPERATION CENTER CHAIRMAN

LD0322300Y Warsaw PAP in English 2114 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Oct, PAP--Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski today received Olivier Giscard d'Estaing, chairman of the Executive Committee of theEuropean Centre for International Cooperation, CECI. The two exchanged views on the prospects of cooperation between Polish foreign trade agencies and the CECI, notably in the developing countries.

Vice Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Stanislaw Dlugosz took part in the meeting. Present was French Ambassador to Poland Serge Boidevaix.

BRITISH NAVAL SHIP ENDS VISIT TO GDYNIA

LD0218020Y Warsaw PAP in English 1709 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Oct, PAP--The ship of the British Royal Navy HMS London wound up today its five-day courtesy visit to Gdynia.

The commander of the London, Commodore David Neil O'Sullivan, paid visits envisaged by maritime protocol to the commanders of the Polish Navy and to the city fathers. The visits were returned aboard the ship.

A delegation of British seamen laid flowers at the foot of the monument to defenders and liberators of the Polish coast on Westerplatte. The HMS London which moored at Gdynia downtown pier was laid open to the public.

NASZA TRYBUNA COMMENTS ON EEC-PRC TRADE RELATIONS

LD031434Y Warsaw PAP in English 1312 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

["EEC and Chinese Offers"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Oct, PAP--In an article headlined as above the Warsaw PUWP daily NASZA TRYBUNA wrote:

"Trade relations between China and the EEC have become increasingly animated ever since the five-year agreement was signed on April 3, 1978 by Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang and the former chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers Knut Andersen of Denmark.

"Over the last few months Western papers have been systematically publishing 'unofficial information' attesting to the energetic mutual economic expansion.

"There is no doubt for the objective observers of Peking's policy that on the pretext of 'scientific assistance' and 'technological consulting' Chinese leaders want to obtain foreign capital which would strengthen China's military potential.

"EEC experts stake on the possibility of exploiting Chinese oil through the competition of Japanese and American monopolies in these spheres is tough. The Chinese offer of cooperation in the extraction of oil has been accepted already by four American concerns: Penn Oil Company of Texas, EXXON, Phillips Petroleum and Union Oil Company of California. Japanese, on their part, have expressed their willingness to conduct joint prospecting in the Pohai Bay and bought considerable quantities of Chinese fuel coal.

"Despite the competition by American and Japanese firms, West European corporations do not resign," NASZA TRYBUNA went on to say.

"In order to win China's favours, the EEC commission has submitted to the organization's Council of Ministers a proposal to reduce import duties on 20 Chinese products. The reductions are going to be bigger than those granted to other socialist countries.

"The EEC is trying to reciprocate China's offer of cooperation extended to Western capitalist corporations, a fact particularly desirable in the period of protracted economic recession in the West. Chinese leaderhip on its part, being blinded by the hatred towards the USSR and the other socialist states, continues to sharpen anti-detente line in politics and strives to strengthen with the help of foreign capital its hegemonist position, throwing away the ideological principles of socialism."

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH ITALY--Warsaw, 30 Sep, PAP--A delegation of Italian radio and television, RAI, with the organization's President Paolo Grassi stayed in Poland at the invitation of the Chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs. The guests had meetings with Chairman of the Committee Maciej Szczepanski and its members. Maciej Szczepanski and Paolo Grassi signed an agreement on cooperation in the fields of radio and television providing for exchange of radio programmes and music recordings, for organization of special programmes presenting their countries, reviews of TV programmes, exchange of journalists and co-production. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1717 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD]

TEXT OF CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT 28 SEP PARTY MEETING

AU0212500Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Sep 78 pp 1, 3 AU

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at 28 September working meeting at the RCP Central Committee]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, as I said at the beginning, the purpose of this working meeting is to examine how this year's plan is being fulfilled in all fields and what measures are required to fulfill this plan in the next 3 months under favorable conditions, as well as what preparations are necessary for next year. The data available to us and what has been discussed here show that on the whole the industrial production plan is being overfulfilled to some extent. It is true, compared with last year, this overfulfillment is small; however, it is also true that this year part of the additional program of 100 billion lei was included in the plan from the very beginning. Nevertheless, if better work had been performed, if labor and material-technical supply had been organized in a better manner, we would have been able to achieve greater outputs with the available production capacities.

A number of achievements have been recorded in improving labor productivity. Greater concern with the net output is evident, especially beginning with the second half of the year, although, on the whole, the fulfillment of this index in the past 9 months is not satisfactory.

Proceeding from this situation, it is necessary to take firm measures so that each country's and each unit's plan is completely fulfilled and so that the item and assortment specification plan is implemented. To fulfill the value output or even the net output, without fulfilling the item specification plan as regards all product varieties, is not enough. We may record additional outputs in one or another branch, but if we do not fulfill the planned output in all sectors and as regards all product varieties envisaged, we will face disturbances in the production process and difficulties in the normal progress of the economic activity. It is therefore necessary for each ministry, each central and enterprise and for each county party committee and party organization to give priority to producing the envisaged product varieties in the item specification plan.

Because of the firm measures taken recently, material supply possibilities--certainly if the product varieties are insured and the item specification plan is fulfilled--have been created to fulfill all plan provisions.

However, it is necessary for us to pay greater attention to making rational use of machines, especially of complex equipment and installations. When good use was made of machine-tools in the past we recorded a better index; in the case of complex equipment and installations the utilization index continues to be unsatisfactory. We have equipment and installations which have not recorded their planned capacity, we also have installations operating at the planned capacity, but because of poor maintenance and exploitation there is often downtime. On the whole, the utilization index falls far short of the planned one and this reduces output. Therefore, one of the major problems facing our economy at this time, as well as all ministries and all counties, is that of taking measures to make use of complex installations and equipment in keeping with planned capacities and to make efficient use of all machines.

It is also necessary to continue to act with great determination to improve output quality and to raise the technical level. In this respect, too, we have many shortcomings alongside good results. It is necessary for us to understand that the question of quality products and that of the technical level must concern all enterprise leaderships, all party organizations, all county party committees, all communists and all working people every minute of every hour of every day. The competitiveness of similar products

at an international level depends on this problem. Take, for instance, light industry. By achieving better quality fabrics and knitwear and garments--which, of course, requires great attention and better finishing--made of fabrics available in our country, we will be able to achieve an excess value of 20-30 percent per ton of raw and other material. The comrades from the ministries and the county party committees must understand better that most energetic measures are required to radically improve things in this respect. This problem must be presented to the working people frankly; enterprises will not be able to operate if they do not produce high quality products. Higher quality products are a decisive condition for developing the national economy at a high rate and for the fatherland's firm progress toward prosperity and civilization and the people's improved living standard.

This is why it is necessary for us to take firm measures to strengthen discipline, order and responsibility at the work place, and strengthen quality control at each production stage and in all fields. We must not let any product that does not meet the quality requirements leave the enterprise: I am not only referring to finished products, but also to each component of a set of equipment or machine. Everything must undergo quality control and nothing should leave the conveyer belt or the production process if it does not meet the highest requirements. At the same time, when the component parts are taken over by the enterprises which are building the complete machine or equipment, they must again be well checked so that no parts or subassemblies are introduced in the assembly process that do not meet quality requirements: those parts which do not must be returned to the producer.

We must say that in this respect there are still signs of carelessness in the production process; some people still close their eyes and let parts and subassemblies that are known to be inadequate, enter the production process. Such things are inadmissible. Thus, we must stop operating for days and weeks because in an installation in the chemical field, for instance, a fissure has occurred in a small tube. This is to be blamed on the lack of attention of those who produced these tubes and on the lack of responsibility of those who introduced it into the production process. Many of the downtimes of large installations are due to such small faults.

This is why controlling the production flow both in factories and plants producing subassemblies and materials and in factories assembling them must become a general duty. Factories and plants must perform their own control, they must have thorough checking processes and whenever a product does not meet quality requirements it should not be introduced into the production process. We must firmly apply these measures and heighten order and discipline and each worker's, foreman's and engineer's responsibility for product quality.

In this connection it is also necessary to take firm measures to improve the qualifications of workers, foremen and engineers. We have proper provisions in this respect but, unfortunately, they are not strictly applied. Certainly, our industry has developed and is developing very rapidly. A great number of young people are constantly employed in the production process, some of them coming from the agricultural field. Undoubtedly, their knowledge is different from that 10-15 years ago; however, although they have been to school they have not yet acquired the training required for the production process. It is therefore necessary for each plant, county party committee and ministry to firmly apply the decision on organizing training courses for professional reassignment. This is one of the primary duties of the ministries' leadership and that of centrals and enterprises. Each enterprise should have a commission--envisaged in our regulations--that will act, together with the most qualified cadres, to improve the personnel's professional training. The ministries must send representatives to the more important enterprises to directly lead these courses. At the same time, research and educational cadres and specialists with long experience in old plants should also be active within these courses, organizing and leading them effectively. The question of training and training for reassignment is an essential question throughout the national economy.

In many cases the qualification level of foremen is not up to the mark; this has a negative influence on the proper progress of the production process. We must ensure the highest level of courses for foremen, at schools for foremen, and we must especially organize training for reassignment of foremen in all economic units. In many units we are now achieving better products, which we are producing for the first time. Thus, even a foreman who has been active for a long time in a given plant does not know about these new products. If in the course of a few years his knowledge, as well as that of workers and engineers, is not updated, the given enterprises will not be able to keep abreast of the new technology and the exactingness required in the field of product quality.

Work has not been satisfactory in regard to the introduction of new technology and the results of scientific research into the production process. We still have many outdated products. One could certainly provide figures on the number of products that are being produced every year. However, we have many products which we started to manufacture 12 years or more ago which are now outdated from a technical viewpoint. We must constantly renew the production process and rapidly improve it. This also requires strengthening the design and transfer to production groups in each plant. The moment a product has been introduced into the production process, the designers and researchers must already have a new product in mind or on paper. If we do not work in this manner, we will not be able to compete at an international level. To be able to sell our products at high prices, we must have quality products; highly technical products. This is one of the essential problems of our national economy in the current stage. Let us take determined action, from top to bottom, to rapidly and radically improve things in this field. For this purpose the National Council of Science and Technology and the research institutes must fulfill the tasks entrusted to them much better than they have up to now.

All this must lead in the end to considerably reducing expenditure of material in production and production expenditures in general. The increase in the technical level of the production process must bring about a constant reduction of material consumption, including energy and fuel consumption. On this basis we will be able to achieve a substantial increase in economic efficiency, in net production, in new value achieved and in national income, as well as in everything that follows from this for our country's general development.

I would also like to refer to a few questions linked to the fulfillment of the investment plan. During the discussions a number of problems were raised and a number of replies were given. I do not want to repeat what was said there. It is necessary, however, for us to understand that we cannot be satisfied with the rate at which this year's investments have been achieved. There are very serious lags in this field. We must give priority to commissioning the planned production capacities for this year. Again, if we divide our attention among a great number of targets, we will not be able to put major production capacities and projects into operation even if we fully implement the value plan. This would create very serious problems for activity in 1979. We must take all necessary measures and utilize all available forces to achieve and commission all targets envisaged for this year.

It is necessary for ministries to assume greater responsibility in the assembly of machines and equipment by assisting the Ministry of Industrial Construction--as has been agreed here today. Let us also make efforts to shorten the assembly time of certain machines. I want to draw attention particularly to big machines. We must work day and night; enterprises must use their capability to assemble these machines in the shortest possible time. They must contribute even in this quarter to acquiring the equipment and parts we need.

As we have agreed, by the end of next week all necessary measures must be worked out and clarified to implement the investment program, and primarily the program on commissioning the planned capacities.

As for construction materials, I want to insist on the need for each county party committee to induce designers, engineers and architects to think out and propose solutions aimed at reducing material expenditures and consumption. We must seek construction solutions that will bring about reduced consumption of cement, concrete and other materials. As has been agreed, we must substantially reduce the share of metals in construction and use them only in constructions where they cannot be replaced; however, in such cases we must also reduce consumption to a minimum. Construction work is still slow and consumption is high. The Ministry of Construction Materials, together with other bodies, is now working on a number of proposals--they will be ready by the beginning of October--to reduce consumption and introduce new projects. However, much more can be done in each county in this respect, both concerning industrial construction and housing and sociocultural construction: One should not think that this is only of concern to the specialized ministries or the bodies summing up this activity. No one should say: "This is what the plans looked like and that is what we are supposed to do!" I have come across this manner of thinking--and I believe it must be completely eliminated.

Another important problem in economic activity is the proper material-technical supply. On the whole, even during the first 6 months of this year, we have recorded a great increase in stockpiles--a few billion lei--although everyone has supply problems. This means that we have an appropriate supply basis available; the nonfulfillment of the item specification plan for various materials, however, means that we do not have the materials available that we need at a given moment. At the same time, stockpiles of other products occur. On the whole, production is fulfilled but certain sectors have difficulties. As for raw materials, they are properly assured; we have not had and do not have raw material supply problems--with the exception of certain cases linked to the proper organization of work and to transportation or to shortcomings in foreign trade and to concluding contracts on a timely basis. However, we must also insure a proper supply of necessary materials in keeping with the production plan. A sufficient supply requires the achievement of all product varieties needed in the production process. In this respect, the responsibility lies first and foremost with the ministries, but also with the Ministry of Supply and the State Planning Committee which must be more exacting. Through more rational material-technical supply, three quarters of the problems raised here could be eliminated. Many shortcomings in the production process, including the quality question, could be avoided. This is why the problem of material-technical supply regarding the product varieties needed by our national economy must be one of constant concern, day by day, of all enterprises, ministries and party organizations.

I also want to draw attention to the production for export. We have lags in this field. The situation has been examined in ministries and with enterprises in the past weeks, and solutions have been found for considerably reducing lags in exports. What I want to draw attention to now is that firm measures are needed so that what has been planned is achieved in the coming 3 months. The export production tasks are considered to be minimal, and we must do all we can to seek additional resources. I have already said, and now I want to repeat, that I do not believe it is correct to reduce imports and exports. This seems to be a solution, but it is not a correct, economical solution, because it brings about difficulties in the production process. Let us proceed from the fact that we must import what is necessary for production--eliminating, of course, what is not necessary and acquiring the equipment needed more rapidly--but at the same time we also must fulfill the entire export production plan.

If in the coming 3 months the possibility arises of achieving additional output for which we have export delivery contracts--and which requires imports that can be recouped by exports--let us do all we can in this direction. Once more I want to insist that while we take energetic action to implement the planned program, let us consider it as the minimum.

All problems discussed here should be clarified by the end of next week and the best solutions should be found and documents drawn up and signed by the ministry representatives, the county first secretary and the leaderships of the enterprises and centrals so that no further problems will exist.

We must do all we can to achieve at least the quantity of export products that has been agreed upon here, leaving imports as they were envisaged for production. Any additional import requests can be accepted only on the basis of secure export contracts.

It is also necessary to pay greater attention to developing production sharing with other countries. Let us apply from the very beginning the compensation system--either with similar products or with other products--by making sure, however, that for imports we have the financial means available envisaged in the contract. Production sharing is an imperative need for developing our economy and we must therefore insure that it is expanded.

Along with the measures for fulfilling the plan for the next 3 months, for the third year of the 5-year plan, we must concern ourselves with the 1979 plan. This was discussed at the summer plenary session and I do not want to dwell on it now. I only want to draw attention to the fact that there are great quantities of products for which we have no contracts at home or abroad. In October we must clarify all problems linked to the 1979 plan, both regarding the conclusion of production contracts and the material-technical supply, as was set forth by the Central Committee plenary session. The State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Supply, the ministries and the Council of Ministers must take more determined action to fully implement the Central Committee plenum decisions. All problems of the 1979 plan must be clarified by the end of October. If some problems are not clarified, they must be resolved so that we should by no means begin next year with outstanding problems.

As for domestic contracts, they must all be concluded in the course of the next month. Let us also take energetic action to finalize contracts abroad, both in socialist countries and in the other countries by applying the measures we have recently discussed. The Ministry of Foreign Trade must fulfill its tasks; it must not act as a "guide." This ministry is directly responsible for fulfilling the export and import plan under favorable conditions. Certainly this by no means lessens the responsibility of production ministries; along with the Ministry of Foreign Trade they are responsible for the conclusion of export contracts and for implementing export production. At the same time, this does not reduce the responsibility of the State Planning Committee which must see that, on the whole, all planned indexes are achieved and, that in fulfilling its mission to the letter, problems are efficiently solved.

As for agricultural problems, as I have stressed at the recent tele-conference [as published], we must take firm measures to harvest our crops in time. Time does not allow us to sit and wait quietly. However, in colder areas corn must be allowed to ripen even if there is hoar frost. At the same time, vegetables must be allowed to ripen as long as there is no hoar frost so that the people can be supplied with fresh vegetables for a longer time and so that we can thus insure large crops. We must see to a general mobilization in order to reap crops in a timely fashion. I want to draw attention to the fact that we must make use of all mechanized means to reap corn and other crops. We must speed up mechanized agricultural work so that both in the case of corn harvesting and in that of other crops we use completely mechanized means.

It is also necessary to pay greater attention to delivering products to the state stock. As for the animal sector, along with measures to increase the number of livestock, which have been discussed--and therefore I do not want to dwell on them--action must be taken to insure the necessary meat for the central stock with a view to insure proper supplies for the people. The same problem exists with regard to all animal products.

The measures required to prepare next year's crops have been discussed here. Sowing is of primary importance now and we must do all we can to finish it by at least 15 October. Let us insure the appropriate quality and density of crops in order to lay the basis for good wheat and barley crops next year. Conditions thus far are good; much better in fact than last year. Thus we have the possibility of insuring large crops next year and we must do all we can in this respect.

It is necessary to concern ourselves much more seriously with preparing the land for next year's crops. We must insure deep plowing, use of fertilizers and that all measures worked out are being applied. Let us have the necessary seeds so as to eliminate the shortcomings that occurred this year. We will certainly discuss agricultural problems again and, therefore, I will refer very briefly to these problems now. Let us take more determined action in fruit growing and wine-making to implement the envisaged programs.

As to the preparation of the 1979 and 1980 plans, both in industry and in agriculture we must do all we can to implement the programs which are part and parcel of the 5-year plan.

It is necessary to pay greater attention to transport problems. Certain aspects have been discussed here; I believe that compared with the means available to us, the difficulties which are still obvious in transportation are by no means justified. Let us make more rational use of all transporation means and let us insure their proper operation! Certainly, the major responsibility in this respect rests with the Ministry of Transport, which still has many things to do, primarily insuring optimal and voiding useless transportation. We can reduce the transportation of millions of tons of construction materials, agricultural products and other products by proper organization and allocation according to districts. We have vehicles both at the Ministry of Transport and at other ministries; they must be used better and more completely to appropriately meet the needs of the economy.

I have left the problem of fulfilling the housing construction plan until the end. I must say that there are serious lags in almost all counties. A great number of housing applications exist in all counties. Therefore, I believe that determined action must be taken to mobilize the forces available to us to implement the housing program by defering other sociocultural projects--except those for schools and students' hostels--which can still be postponed. Let us take all necessary measures to thoroughly prepare to implement the program on housing construction for next year which must be handled better than this year.

Let us also pay greater attention to measures aimed at proper supplies for the people this fall and winter. The outputs we have achieved, even if they are not up to planned levels, insure consumer requirements. Soon we will send the pully plan to the counties; a guarantee for implementing it is the delivery of all products to the state stock. Once again I insist on this and ask you to take all necessary measures to appropriately store products and supply the people properly in the winter. We have all conditions available so that no difficulties can arise in this respect.

To insure proper activity, both in industry, agriculture, transportation and in other economic fields, we must take determined action to apply the measures set forth by the March plenum regarding self-management and self-administration.

As is known, beginning with 1 January 1979 we will introduce the concept of net production throughout the country by implementing the plenum decisions in all fields. I ask you to pay great attention to working out measures for this purpose by increasing the responsibility of enterprises, centrals and ministries and each socioeconomic unit in carrying out the production process and in insuring maximum results and the highest efficiency.

Greater attention must be paid to the activity carried out by the working people's councils, which have greater responsibilities in this respect than in the past. They should be granted all necessary support so that they are able to better fulfill their important tasks; we should appeal to a greater extent to the participation of the masses of working people, both in adopting decisions and in exercising control over how the measures worked out by the party are being applied.

All this also requires increased responsibility on the part of the party organizations in all units and of the party aktiv and the county party committees. The problems that have been discussed today reflect, in the final analysis, the activity of the party organizations, of the county and city party committees, both with regard to what is good and what is bad in our economy. I am not referring particularly to the good part of the party organizations' activity because everything that has been achieved in our development process is also the direct result of the work performed by the communists and by the party bodies and organizations. At the same time, the deficiencies and shortcomings reflect drawbacks in the party organization, the communists and in our county and city party committees. Certainly, they also reflect shortcomings in the activity of ministries, the Council of Ministers, the executive bodies, the Central Committee and the Central Committee appartus. This is why it is necessary to take more determined action to improve the party activity and strengthen the sense of responsibility of the communists, of all our party bodies and organizations, regardless of the field in which they carry out their activity. The assertion of the party's leading role must be reflected in the manner in which the party organizations resolve the complex problems of socialist construction and those of the high development rate of our economy and all our society.

It is obvious that this presupposes an improvement in the activity carried out by the people's councils--which have great responsibilities--by the trade unions, the youth organizations and by the other civic bodies. Under party leadership, they must take more determined action to fulfill their tasks and responsibilities in their field of activity. All these organizations have both positive achievements and shortcomings, and they are responsible for deficiencies that appear in our entire activity. What we have discussed [illegible] far concerns both the communists and the leadership of mass organizations; each one must draw appropriate conclusions and must contribute, under the leadership of the party organization, to raising the socioeconomic activity to a higher level.

It is necessary to pay greater attention to educational-political activity. Stressing the importance of improving the working people's qualifications, we must not overlook the problem of improving their political and ideological level and of developing their socialist awareness. This is a very important factor for increasing the degree of responsibility of both our party aktiv, the party and state cadres, and of all working people in fulfilling this year's plan tasks and those of next year and 1980. We have not examined the problems of ideological-political activity. A special meeting will be held with the propaganda secretaries at which these problems will be examined thoroughly, considering that in this respect, too, improvements are necessary and that all educational-political activity of the party bodies and organizations should be improved.

To achieve all measures on fulfilling this year's plan and that for the coming 2 years of the 5-year plan, and on implementing the 11th congress decision, the party program provisions and the national conference decisions, we must act with greater determination and improve activity in all fields.

Let us give priority to achieving production under favorable conditions and at the qualitative and technical level that has been envisaged.

In this respect, we have everything available that is required. The achievements we have recorded during the 2 years and 9 months of the current 5-year plan illustrate that we have the material and technical strength and the necessary labor force and creative energy to implement the entire program on our fatherland's development; it depends only on how we will work. I am convinced that all our party organizations, the county committees, ministries, the communists and our party-state bodies in all fields will do all they can to rapidly eliminate shortcomings and insure the progress of all our activity under favorable conditions.

I want to recall that Cluj is a candidate for the Golden Star if it ranks first--and, as far as I am aware, it is a very serious candidate. In the next 2 years we will be waiting for other countries to assert themselves and not be content with second or third place or with honorable mentions or nothing. I would like this competition among county party organizations, communists and among all working people for a frontranking place in industrial and agricultural activity to be an impetus for an even larger mobilization of our forces to fulfill the plan under most favorable conditions.

I wish you success and would like to ask you to convey wishes for ever greater victories to the communists, all working people in your counties in fulfilling the plan and in their activity aimed at our fatherland's continuous socioeconomic flourishing and at building the comprehensively developed socialist society on Romanian soil.

BANGLADESH'S PRESIDENT RAHMAN ARRIVES 4 OCTOBER

AU041000 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0940 GMT on 4 October begins a live relay from Bucharest-Otopeni Airport on the arrival of Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman and his wife on an "official friendly visit" to Romania.

According to the announcer, President Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Manea Manescu, Emil Bobu, Stefan Voitec and Stefan Andrei have come to meet the Bangladesh president and his wife, who are also accompanied by Foreign Minister Shamsul Haq; Minister of Labor and Social Welfare Shah Azizur Rahman; and Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Enayatullah Khan.

The national anthems of the two countries are played; 21 gun salute is fired. The announcer says that the high ranking guests review the honor guard, after which the Romanian civilian and military officials present are introduced to the Bangladesh president. The live relay ends at 1000 GMT, without any speeches being exchanged.

EARTH TREMOR RECORDED IN VRANCEA AREA 2 OCT

AU031152Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0917 GMT 3 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Oct, AGERPRES--In the evening of October 2, an earthquake took place in Romania at 22.30 (Bucharest time).

As specified by the geophysics and seismology centre, the earthquake occurred in Vrancea region at 140 km depth with a magnitude of 5.2 (Richter scale). Having an intensity of 5-6 grades (Mercalli scale) in the epicentre, the earthquake was felt in Bucharest and in other Romanian localities (4-5 grades, Mercalli scale). No material damage recorded.

CEAUSESCU'S 3 OCTOBER ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Receives Canadian Energy Officials

AU031847Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 3 Oct 78 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Alastair Gillespie, minister of energy, mines and resources of Canada, and Ross Campbell, chairman of the Canadian Board of Atomic Energy, who are visiting our country. During the talk the sides emphasized the good relations existing between Romania and Canada and assessed that there are favorable prerequisites for expanding bilateral cooperation and cooperation on third markets in various fields of mutual interest, including the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. In this respect the sides stressed the interest of Romania and Canada in utilizing to their mutual advantage the opportunities for developing Romanian-Canadian economic cooperation and trade exchanges. They pointed out that the expansion and diversification of ties between Romania and Canada will contribute toward developing the economies of the two countries and will serve both peoples as well as the cause of international peace and understanding.

Receives Catalan Businessman

AU032053Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 3 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Oct, AGERPRES--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on October 3 Pedro Duran Farell, president of the group of firms Corporacion Industrial Catalan of Spain, now visiting Romania. The existing possibilities for the further development and deepening of the collaboration and cooperation between Romanian firms and Spanish firms both in industry and trade, were recalled during the talk.

ANDREI MEETS SWAPO LEADER NUJOMA IN NEW YORK

AU032050Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 3 Oct 78 AU

[Text] New York, 3 Oct, AGERPRES--Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei had an interview in New York with Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organization. The SWAPO president thanked the RCP and the Romanian people for the political, diplomatic and material support given to the Namibian people's fight for winning its national freedom and independence.

The talk covered the various aspects of the Namibian issue which is included in the UN agenda. In this context, the need for intensifying the political and diplomatic actions was emphasized, in order to induce the Pretoria authorities to put an end to the scheme aiming at extending the domination of Namibia, in order to see urgent, concrete measures adopted, with a view to speeding up Namibia's access to independence.

The wish was also expressed of expanding further on the relations of collaboration between the RCP and the SWAPO.

CALLAGHAN RECEIVES RCP OFFICIAL AT LABOR PARTY CONFERENCE

AU031428Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 3 Oct 78 AU

[Text] James Callaghan, Labor Party leader and prime minister of Great Britain, received Comrade Leonte Rautu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and head of the RCP delegation to the Labor Party annual conference.

A cordial message of greetings was extended to the conference on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes for success and health to the British prime minister.

In turn, James Callaghan asked the guest to convey warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and best wishes on his behalf, and expressed satisfaction with the fruitful results of the Romanian presidents visit to Great Britain and the determination to implement what was agreed on this occasion.

The head of the RCP delegation also met with Ronald Hayward, Labor Party secretary general, with Ian Mikardo, chairman of the Labor Party International Committee, with other members of the National Executive Committee and with members of the British Cabinet.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW NIGERIAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

AU022321Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Sep 78 p 5 AU

[Report on speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 29 September accreditation of new Nigerian Ambassador to Romania Adenga Adekuoye]

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed to Lt Gen Olesegun Obasanjo warm greetings and best wishes for health and happiness, and for ever greater successes in his work devoted to the socioeconomic prosperity of the friendly Nigerian people.

In his speech, the Romanian head of state expressed our people's satisfaction with the Nigerian people's achievements along the path of socioeconomic progress. He also stressed Nigeria's contribution toward solving the problems that have emerged in Africa, toward the struggle for eliminating the imperialist, colonialist policy and apartheid, and for strengthening the independence of the African states.

The speaker then added: "While concerned with insuring our socioeconomic development, we are also paying great attention to promoting broad relations of friendship and cooperation with all states, on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and soveriegnty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, and renunciation of the use and threat of force. I am pleased to stress that, on the basis of these principles--also sanctioned in the solemn joint declaration signed during the visit to our country by the Nigerian head of state, Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo--the relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between our cour ies and peoples are continuously developing."

"Romania," the speaker added, "is developing relations of friendship and cooperation with the African states, and actively supports the African peoples' struggle to defend and consolidate their national independence, and to advance along the path of socioeconomic progress. We are firmly in favor of settling all African problems through negotiations between the interested states, by the Africans themselves, without any foreign intervention. We believe that everything possible must be done to strengthen African solidarity and unity. Romania actively supports the struggle to utterly eliminate colonialism in Africa--for Rhodesia's and Namibia's independence, and for eliminating racism in South Africa--so that Africa can cease to be the object of domination and can become a continent on which free and independent peoples can cooperate, on the basis of full equality, with the nations on all the other continents."

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu assured the Nigerian ambassador of the full support of the State Council and government, and of his personal support in his mission.

VRHOVEC ADDRESSES NONALINED FOREIGN MINISTERS

LD031326Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2139 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] The foreign ministers of all nonalined countries held a special meeting at the UN headquarters today.

The ministerial meeting was addressed by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, with a speech in which he said that the ministerial meetings at the beginning of the UN General Assembly session are a proven form of dialog promoting effective nonalined action in the United Nations. Now it is based on the Belgrade ministerial conference's decisions and has been facilitated by the work of the Coordination Bureau, which the federal secretary said has been very good. Vrhovec welcomed the fact that many nonalined countries are taking part, in addition to its members, in the meetings of the Coordination Bureau. He said that this is "in the spirit of democracy and equality which prevails in the nonalined movement and which was strongly confirmed at the Belgrade conference."

The latest development in the south of Africa is marked by impertinent attempts by racist regimes to prevent implementation of UN decisions, Vrhovec said, and urged that recommendations made by the ministerial conference be translated into action without further delay, and that full support be rendered to SWAPO as the legitimate representative of the Namibian people. "The time has come for SWAPO to be admitted as a full member of our movement. At this time, we believe this decision to be very important," stressed the federal secretary. At the same time, he added, we must resolutely continue to render full support to the people of Zimbabwe and to the Patriotic Front in their struggle against the racist regime in Rhodesia.

The racist regimes in the south of Africa represent vestiges of colonialism on African soil. Efficient UN measures are required to finally eliminate it. Such measures should incorporate sanctions based on chapter 7 of the charter. In order to achieve this, our movement must bring all its moral and political influence to bear. Here I would like to stress that there is an urgent necessity to fully satisfy the political and material requirements of the liberation movements in the south of Africa to enable them to successfully conclude their struggle as soon as possible.

With regard to the Middle East, Vrhovec said: I would like to recall that in Belgrade we adopted by consensus the joint platform which confirmed the principles for a comprehensive, lasting and just solution. Of course, there is no need to change them. On the contrary, we must reassert them. These principles require Israel's unconditional withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied during the 1967 war and full implementation of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, including setting up their independent state and the right to return to their homes. This also implies support for the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Vrhovec suggested that the proposal regarding the date of the special UN General Assembly session devoted to the question of Palestine "be determined in consultations with the PLO at a convenient time."

The federal secretary expressed satisfaction that the working group, which had been established by the Belgrade conference and was asked to examine questions important as the achievement of a consensus, further improvement of the Coordination Bureau's work, preparing and holding ministerial meetings and summit meetings of nonalined countries, has begun to work in New York.

Vrhovec urged that preparations for the forthcoming special Coordination Bureau ministerial meeting in Maputo, Mozambique, devoted to liquidation of colonialism and racism in the south of Africa, be started as soon as possible.

He suggested that this meeting be held in February next year because the "Group of 77" ministerial council will be held immediately after that in Arusha, Tanzania. He also suggested that an orientation date be fixed, if possible, for the Colombo Coordination Bureau ministerial meeting regarding the preparations for the sixth summit conference.

Concrete decisions in connection with the Havana summit conference were made in Belgrade and the federal secretary recommended today that preparations for this summit conference should begin--including elaboration of the draft agenda of the Havana meeting--during the present General Assembly session.

DJURANOVIC TO VISIT NORWAY, FINLAND IN OCTOBER

AU032251Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 3 Oct 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Odvar Nordli, prime minister of the Kingdom of Norway, and Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister of the Republic of Finland, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, will pay official friendly visits to these countries this month.

USSR'S ALIYEV RECEIVES YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR SMOLE

LD032329Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1928 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Geydar Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, has received Joze Smole, Yugoslav ambassador to the USSR, who is paying a visit to this Soviet republic. During a long and cordial conversation, they exchanged views on Yugoslav-Soviet relations, cooperation between Azerbaijan and our country and the extensive links between the towns of Baku and Sarajevo. They noted the high level of these relations. Conviction was expressed on both sides that every possibility existed for further promotion of Soviet-Yugoslav relations and that cooperation between republics and between towns played an important role in this. Geydar Aliyev acquainted Ambassador Smole with the development and success of the Azerbaijan SSR.

TITO CONTINUES VISIT IN KRAGUJEVAC, OTHER CITIES

Briefed by Serbian Leaders

LD032300Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1930 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Kragujevac--Josip Broz Tito, president of the Republic and of the LCY, talked with representatives of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in Kragujevac today about topical questions of the socioeconomic and sociopolitical development of the republic. The following took part: Dobrivoje Vidic, Tihomir Vlaskalic, Petar Stambolic, Milos Minic, Dragoslav Markovic, Nikola Ljubicic, Dusan Okrebic, Kolj Siroka, Ivan Stambolic, Ilijas Kurtesi, Dragoljub-Rade Petrovic, Dusan Gligorijevic, Spiro Galovic, Slobodan Palalic, Milojko Drulovic, Milojko Veljovic and Dragan Milojevic.

Introductory reports were submitted by Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee, and Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee, began by stressing that, as in the whole of our community, visible progress had been made in this republic in economic, social and cultural development and that national income had risen to $1,650 per capita; economic qualitative changes had taken place and a large number of major projects, important for the development of both the republic and the whole country, had been completed.

A number of significant investment programs were being carried out in cooperation with the economies of other Yugoslav republics and of the provinces. A number of electric power projects were being built in cooperation with the economy of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. A program of motor works development in Prajoj and a second program of gasification were being carried out in cooperation with the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the two republics were jointly expanding the raw materials basis for iron and steel production. In addition to these, other projects were also being built as per the agreement on foundations of the plan for Yugoslavian social development and the social plan for Serbia.

Vlaskalic went on to stress that material and social development was being developed on the basis provided by self-management, but that the rate at which the self-managing processes were being implemented was not satisfacotry. He added that "group-ownership trends and examples of localist isolationism are still evident and are retarding self-managing agreement-seeking and consultations. In income distribution there is a lack of criteria which would stimulate workers to be more productive, a situation which creates scope for leveling out." Vlaskalic pointed out difficulties in implementation of the self-managed planning system. The delegate system was grounded in the whole of social relations, but various forms of relations reflecting the former representative system continued to be felt.

"Through constant struggle for implementation of the constitution and the policy of the League of Communists," Dr Timohir Vlaskalic said, "we have achieved major results in realization and promotion of the nations and nationalities of our republic. We have a more stable situation today in the field of intranational relations. We are working ceaselessly and actively in this field with the aim of constantly strengthening equality, brotherhood and unity.

"As compared with the pre-1972 situation in the Serbian LC and in the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a whole, the situation is fundamentally different today. We have rid ourselves of liberalist-technocratic and bureaucratic-dogmatic pressures. Factional activity has been eliminated from the League of Communists. The problems which brought us into confrontation with other republics in the early seventies have been solved successfully.

"We waged a concrete struggle against anarcholiberals and nationalists in the areas in which they were active. At the same time, we waged an ideological-theoretical struggle against their views. It is of particular significance that they are not exerting broad influence on the young generation. The number of their supporters is declining and we can say that today we have groups of people who merely think alike, who link up with one another in the country and with various circles abroad."

"In further development of self-management," Vlaskalic continued, "we realize that we face many serious efforts and tasks in many spheres, especially in those spheres of social life containing remnants of the practice and tendencies that are opposed to self-management and which hinder its development.

"One such tendency is the decline of the accumulative capacity of associated labor. A large part of income is still removed from organizations in the field of material production due to numerous and heavy legal or contractual obligations.

"We have posed questions," Dr Vlaskalic said, "as to why our attitudes are being implemented so slowly and incompletely in this sphere and what are the main causes of such developments."

"In part they are objective in nature. We are still building the expanded reproduction system and the need to settle current economic problems in the old way still tends to prevail, for that seems to be the easiest way.

"Some of the problems are subjective. In this respect, we shall increase the accountability of all.

"In connection with these problems, we think that at the federal level it is necessary to accelerate legislative work regulating these matters and to establish a common policy in the expanded reproduction field, which would be a more courageous and rapid implementation of the congress orientations."

Briefing President Tito on the problems of education, Vlaskalic stressed that the "isolated development of education, its irrational and extensive growth and its insufficient connection with societal needs are retarding total societal growth. Nearly 1 million inhabitants are attending school in the inner part of our republic alone, which in fact represents a vast investment in our future development. Our current task is to establish more direct ties between education, labor and social life as a whole and to increase educational productivity."

Speaking about agricultural problems, Vlaskalic pointed out the significance of associations of individual farmers and furnished data on implementation of the land accounting process, which was taking place successfully. He stressed that a number of LC organizations in the countryside still held a passive and sectarian attitude toward the admission of individual farmers to the League of Communists.

Vlaskalic went on to say that relative differences between the developmental level of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the average national developmental level were not decreasing and that more effective solutions should be sought for the more rapid development of this province.

After speaking about the need to develop small scale economy, Vlaskalic concluded by saying:

"In the past period, we devoted great attention to the constitutional makeup of the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a whole and of the socialist autonomous provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina as its integral parts and as elements of the federation.

"Last year, we had exhaustive discussions on several questions and worked out a complete program which we are now implementing. In further formulation of constitutional relations, we shall remain faithful to constitutional orientations and to LC policy."

"This means that we shall continue to develop and strengthen the provinces' autonomy with regard to settling their own problems, and the process of synthesis and joint responsibility with regard to settling common problems. In this way, we shall strengthen the overall stability of intranational and inter-republican relations throughout the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

"In the past period, we undertook broad activity in realizing the constitutional functions of the federation. The republican and provincial representatives in the federal bodies, especially in the inter-republican bodies in federal organs, have constructively contributed to agreement-seeking and consultations, or, in other words, to coordination of attitudes and interests. However, examples could be cited where coordinating views on individual questions takes too much time. In the coming period, we shall strive to overcome problems causing slow agreement-seeking. We shall also insist on more active participation by our delegation in the Chamber of the Republic and Provinces in creatively contributing to problem-solving."

Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, delivered a report in which he initially related facts on the dynamic growth of the social and personal standard, on educational and cultural development, on realizing social policy, and on results of implementating of all-people's defense and strengthening the system of social self-protection.

Ivan Stambolic then spoke about the results and problems of the republic's economic development. He said that housing construction is seriously (?lagging) because of a number of objective difficulties such as a lack of cement, but he stressed that, in great measure, the cause lies in subjective weaknesses--lack of organization, failure to guarantee placing in time, and the like. Stambolic also laid stress upon the problem of unemployment and [word indistinct] that a large number of young people who complete workers, middle and high schools do not find jobs. Had they corresponding qualifications, the overall number of unemployed having middle or high school education could be considerably reduced, which points to a need for more rapid educational reform and for cadre planning in organizations of associated labor.

Investment activity is very high. In accordance with the social plan and agreements, Stambolic said, nearly 70 percent of economic investments are placed in infrastructure projects and basic activities. These are currently branches of low accumulation, and their possibilities of self-finance are minimal.

Stambolic further said that construction of the Smederevo iron foundry would be accelerated, that the motorway to Nis would be completed ahead of plan, and that construction of the railway junction in Belgrade would be realized in stages, while reconstruction of the airport would be completed next year by schedule.

Stambolic said that individual large organizations had for years burdened the republic with losses. Business activities had now stabilized and (?accumulation) is being realized. However, losses in mines, in the textile and slaughtering industries continue to be a problem and a task for us.

Stambolic particularly pointed out problems arising in shaft coal mines, which experience losses because of depressed coal prices and very low levels of technical equipment, among other things.

Continuing, Ivan Stambolic said: "Joint investments during reproduction trends, which genuinely exist in the economy, are increasing too slowly. It is a general phenomenon that a very small part of accumulation circulates among the territories of our country. At the end of last year, only a small percentage of total investments cross republican and provincial borders. In addition, insufficient use is made of the opportunity for organisations in both developed and underdeveloped republic to pool resources within the federal fund in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo."

Continuing his report, Ivan Stambolic informed President Tito about economic goals and measures in the coming year. He pointed out negative tendencies manifested in income distribution during this year. There has been a reduction in participation by organizations of associated labor in income districution and resources for expanding the material basis of labor has been reduced in pure income distribution. In connection with this, Ivan Stambolic said:

"We have concluded that such a tendency in income distribution should not be permitted, that we must nip it in the bud. For if this were to continue it would increasingly threaten the economy's accumulative capacity, would slow the strengthening of the material basis of associated labor and the very development of our system. For this reason we have set as our basic task in 1979 the strengthening of the material basis of associated labor. Changes in this respect, no matter how small and gradual, for we know that this will be neither easy nor rapid, must be decisive and permanent--and this is indeed the practical realization of the 11th LCY Congress' decision, and of your words."

Ivan Stambolic emphasized that preparations for elaborating the forthcoming middle-term plan of development until 1985 are already reginning, and that this is one of our major ideological and expert tasks.

"In contrast to the time when a large number of organizations of associated labor had no development plans and programs--Ivan Stambolic continued--we are confronted today with a multitude of development initiatives. It is here that the working collectives' responsibility for their own organizational development and that of the whole country finds increasingly greater expression.

We are constantly and carefully advancing the practice of social agreement-making and we are trying, by coordinating interests in this practice, to develop increasing respect for others' interests just as we respect our own. Both for political and economic reasons we are trying to make agreement-making and contracting as efficient as possible. We believe that direct cooperation between republics and provinces, constant information exchange and labor contacts which permit mutual information about difficulties experienced by others, may all contribute greatly to ensuring that that which has been agreed upon is consistently and responsibly implemented."

In talking with the Serbian leaders, President Tito took a lively interest in the socio-political, economic and cultural and educational development of this republic. He drew particular attention to questions of development, of the situation in individual economic branches, to agricultural progress and the life of rural inhabitants, to application of science in production, to both causes and ways of eliminating losses, and to long-term plans for regulating the course of the Morava River, and so forth.

President Tito also expressed interest in educational questions, particularly the planning of cadres. youth employment on completion of studies and other questions.

President Tito's concluding speech:

On the basis of your reports, I have gained a picture of positive trends in your republic; it can be seen that everything is going better. I think that fewer problems of the material base are posed today. This base has been created and can now be built with far fewer difficulties. There are, of course, still subjective difficulties. When I speak of this, I always give priority to elimination of these weaknesses. If we succeed in this, we shall overcome objective difficulties as well, and far more easily.

It seems to me that there is now much less striving toward indiscriminate building, in the sense that one republic wants to have the same sort of factory as other republics and provinces have. There is, so it seems, less of this today. In any case, before the process of agreement-making was begun there was much more of this. For this reason, agreement-making should be fostered but should not be a long, drawn-out process. It should be made to go faster, for time is often lost, which does us great damage. When agreement-making lasts longer than necessary, a large part of resources are frozen and cannot circulate. Special care should be taken about this. As far as investments themselves are concerned, I think that the delegate system will facilitate solution of problems arising in this connection. In the present phase of the delegate system, more mutual linking of republic and provinces and more mutual recognition of their needs and problems is required.

Regarding the delegate system, I wish to emphasize that it has a great role to play. It is true that this is not being realized in the way we initially thought. Delegates, that is producers and workers, must, through their delegates, be informed of everything which municipalities and interest communities and others, for example, intend to do. They must know whether everything which is envisaged is necessary and why resources are allocated.

I am deeply convinced that workers do not wish us to lag behind in that which is called the general social standard. They like to see that everything that is necessary is being built. But we cannot go at an exaggerated speed in this. We must find some mean through agreement-making between sociopolitical communities, their organs and delegations. You know, delegates are still not well informed, are not acquainted with their rights and do not make sufficient use of them. For example, when something is being decided upon, a good speaker rapidly puts delegates in their place with his words. We must devote more attention to insuring that the delegate system and the delegates themselves come to full expression. It is precisely for this reason that we created this new system of ours.

The thing that must always be most important where production is involved is increasing labor productivity. We still lag behind highly developed countries to a considerable degree, although our technology is similar to theirs, or nearly so. This means that we must better establish our internal organization in a more functional and rational way.

When, for example, production shops are built, certain norms must be adhered to in spacious placing of machinery. If this is lacking, hindrances arise. The question of internal organization as a whole in enterprises is, at any rate, extremely important and is not resolved everywhere in the best possible way. As far as distribution is concerned, we must reward people according to their labor and abilities. We still come across levelling although this should cease. It is essential, however, to realize once and for all that he who works well and makes a greater contribution receives more. All must reconcile themselves to this fact.

It is very important that in our country the social security of workers and minimal personal income be guaranteed.

I wish to take this opportunity to stress the need for employment of cadres, especially young people completing school. For if they remain without jobs for long, they lose that which they learned in school. This is exceptionally important not only for our intellectual workers, but for society as a whole. Planned orientation of cadre training, schooling within profiles which we need, is therefore essential.

I am satisfied with what you have discussed here. There is much more that is positive than negative. But you must constantly bear the negative aspects in mind, you must not be lulled by the successes you have and are achieving. When there is mention of certain negative phenomena, it is often said that only trifles are involved. But a large number of trifles makes up a major problem. Therefore, we dare not underestimate trifles, we must eliminate them.

We must tell people openly what we think, what our mistakes are, what should be corrected and so forth. Our people are politically educated, both where foreign policy is concerned and where the processes of internal development are involved.

Viewed as a whole, our people are evidently satisfied with the development which has been achieved throughout the country. This is the case even in rural areas, where there are still problems which we must solve. Only this cannot be achieved all at once, everything must be approached gradually. Although, for instance, we allocate sufficient resources for agriculture, we should offer rural dwellers greater technical and technological assistance. In this case, rural areas will make an even greater contribution to the development of our economy.

In Gose yesterday, I heard that they had cut production of wagons and that they had partly reoriented production to silos and other things. This suits them better and they therefore have no losses. I think that there is still scope for mastering new manufactures at Crvena Zastava, too, although they have already started to work on this. And this is of importance for our entire industry, for there are frequently overly large capacities which are insufficiently utilized. Vast resources are frozen here. Machines stand, but they age whether they are operating or not. The ravages of time take their toll upon them.

There is still vast scope for development in our agriculture, industry and other spheres. But one must orient oneself, must help people to orient themselves.

The Prvi Maj readymade clothing factory in Pirot, for example, has achieved enviable results, even though it belongs to a branch of industry which is confronted with considerable problems. If we are active everywhere in the same way and devote the necesaary attention to our economy as a whole, we shall take great strides forward and raise the standard more rapidly. Even now, the standard is at a reasonable level. There is hardly a factory which is not surrounded by cars. But the standard is not decided by cars alone. The standard is everything else--communications, supplies and so forth. It is said, for instance, that communications are expensive. But this does not take into account how much is saved with good communications. Care for people, for instance, has greater traffic safety as a prerequisite. People who are hastily trained drive as do those who are not capable of it. It is for these and other reasons that we have so many traffic accidents on our roads. It is essential that we should devote serious attention to this problem.

When the new motorway and other arterial roads are finished, this will make a considerable contribution to reducing accidents. Solution of the infrastructure question is therefore beneficial in every respect, in terms of both material and security.

I wish to exhort you to continue to gradually eliminate subjective weaknesses. This cannot be achieved all at once. They must be gradually reduced until they are finally eliminated. I thank you, comrades, for your exhaustive information and congratulate you on that which you have achieved.

Travels to Arandjelovac

LD031420Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1207 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Arandjelovac--Following his 1-day visit to Kragujevac, President of the Republic, Josip Broz Tito, arrived today in Arandjelovac. Dobrivoje Vidic, Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, Petar Stambolic, Dragoslav Markovic, Nikola Ljubicic and other senior leaders of the federation and of the Socialist Republic of Serbia arrived with President Tito in the town under Mt Bukulja. In front of the newly built Izvor Hotel in Arandjelovac, President Tito was welcomed and greeted by Radovan Filipovic, president of the Municipal Assembly; Rajke Marceta, secretary of the LC municipal conference; and by other personalities from the Socialist Republic of Serbia and this region. Several scores of thousands of inhabitants of Arandjelovac assembled along the main street and in front of the Izvor Hotel to welcome Comrade Tito who is visiting their town for the third time.

Attends Luncheon

LD031835Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1318 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Arandjelovac--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito arrived in Arandjelovac shortly before 1300 today, after a pleasant drive from Kragujevac.

The column of cars stopped in front of the new Izvor Hotel in Arandjelovac, which was opened today and in which Comrade Tito was the first and dearest guest.

President Tito stayed at the hotel for a lunch given in his honor by Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee.

The luncheon was attended by Petar Stambolic, Milos Minic, Dragoslav Markovic, Nikola Ljubicic, Dusan Ckrebic, Moma Markovic, Mirko Popovic, Zivan Vasiljevic, Kolj Siroka, Ivan Stambolic, Milija Radovanovic, Branislav Ikonic, Branko Pesic, Ilijaz Kurtesi, Dragoljub Petrovic, and other officials of the federation, the republic, the region and of the municipalities which Comrade Tito has visited.

At the luncheon, Comrades Tito and Dobrivoje Vidoc exchanged toasts.

After lunch, Comrade Tito, in a very good mood, stopped briefly in front of the Izvor Hotel. Here Radovan Filipovic, president of the Arandjelovac Municipal Assembly, gave Tito a sculpture, the work of Miodrag Zivkovic, as a gift from Arandjelovac to its honorary citizen.

"Yes, I like it, it's nice," Comrade Tito told the sculptor. "We shall put it up in Belgrade."

Enthusiastically greeted with songs and chants of "We are Tito's, Tito is ours," the president of the republic left Arandjelovac shortly before 1500.

Vidic' Luncheon Toast

LD032220Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1822 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Arandjelovac--At the luncheon given for President Tito by Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee, Dobrivoje Vidic addressed Tito with the following words:

Much esteemed and dear Comrade President, allow me to express cordial thanks that you, given your numerous obligations, are once again among us, with the working people of our republic in these areas of ours which you have now visited.

You have passed and are passing through areas which gave everything for freedom and for the victory of Tito's uprising, which gripped all nations and nationalities of our country, just as they gave everything in the uprisings of the Serbian people for victory over the century-old tyranny of the Turkish invaders.

Your visit here has demonstrated again how much the workers, peasants and intelligentsia, in whatever area you might visit, love and respect you.

The time during which you have led the communist party, the League of Communists and our revolution and in which you have managed the affairs of our socialist community has already entered our peoples' history as the time of the deepest progressive changes and greatest progress. This progress, which, both individually and together, we are experiencing at this time of the great socialist revolution and socialist construction, under your leadership, has never been experienced before by any people. This progress is based on current Marxist ideological orientation and on the correct LCY socioeconomic policy. This progress has been given us by Tito's course of development.

You personally showed us yesterday how you fruitfully link tradition and modern development in our country, while speaking about self-management. The self-management movement was only practically realized when our revolution made, under your leadership, the means of production social property.

When "Tito's Yugoslavia" is mentioned in the world today, the image is of a country in which workers and all working people truly self-manage the conditions and resources of their economic, cultural and every other kind of development.

Though saying this in such an affirmative manner, we do not wish to minimize the significance of the continuous need for further development and continuous perfecting of our system. In this, we in the LCY are guided by your critical thought, which always refers us to the reality of dialectic dynamics and to a self-criticial approach.

In this spirit, we informed you yesterday and today of the results which the working people of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, under the leadership of the League of Communists of Serbia and united in endeavors and in cooperation with all other republics in our joint progress, have achieved and are achieving every day.

And when this is at stake, Comrade President, we can say that the Socialist Republic of Serbia is becoming rapidly industrialized, that agriculture is being modernized, that the influence of science and of new technological development is strengthening, and that large sums are set aside for the needs of joint and general consumption. When we look forward to the year 2000, we are preparing to further develop the potential of natural resources, particularly of minerals, and to seek and find oil, uranium, and new deposits of metals and nonferrous metals. We want to crisscross the Socialist Republic of Serbia with a network of modern roads, to expand food production. We want to cultivate the human environment. All-people's self-managing socialist democracy is increasingly becoming the source of the real grasp of possibilities and needs, as well as of bold ventures into the future.

We have also told you, Comrade President, of the numerous difficulties and problems which we face and of how we are trying to resolve them. I have in mind here problems of distribution, more efficient economic activity, profitability, appropriate investment, unemployment, the economically based growth of personal incomes and other issues relating to raising the social standard of living, speedier construction of housing, speedier development of underdeveloped areas in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and so forth.

As you often stress, the working class and the working people seek accord between words and deeds. And here there are many problems. We must be consistent. We have to develop the full authority of delegate assemblies. We need the best possible activity by communists and social organizations, in the spirit of the 11th LCY Congress.

We have to master and constantly expand new spheres of human progress and freedom. We have also told you about the continuing, deliberate work of enemies of socialism, as well as of well-known dogmatic, nationalistic and quasiliberalist groups and individuals.

But we are convinced that all enemy activity will continue to suffer defeat after defeat, because it cannot find serious support in our country, given our entire successul development and, as you often stress, as long as we continue to be sufficiently vigilant, to take timely political and other necessary measures against such activity.

After all, how wretched these enemies of ours must seem to themselves, and into what mouseholes have our revolution and the avalanche of popular enthusiasm for the cause of socialism driven them.

This time as well, you have pointed out the need for continuous activity, for social criticism and self-criticism in all societal organizations, with the aim of having us carry out our work in the best and most successful way possible, and resolve the tasks which are ahead of us.

Here again we must say that we are grateful for your advice and that we shall firmly follow both your instructions and your path. Because this path, along which we are marching, is in fact the only path by which the nations and nationalities of the SFRY can insure their lasting future as free people and as independent builders of their community.

We believe, Comrade President, that in the course of the 2 days which you have spent in the heart of freedom-loving Sumadija, you have been able to convince yourself once again how this path is reflected in a magnificent manner in the thoughts and hearts of all our citizens, our working people of all ages, particularly of our young people.

After 1,500 years of difficult history and the centuries-old struggles of our peoples we now have, at long last and under your glorious leadership, entered a historically new position in which we are building our life together in full freedom and independence for the first time, at last and forever united in the fraternal community of equal nations and nationalities of the SFRY. Our collective consciousness of the significance of the historic role which you play personally in this manifests itself spontaneously and, so to speak, triumphantly whenever you walk among the people, as was the case at the welcome extended you by the citizens of heroic Kragujevac and of all Sumadija. This also vividly demonstrates how deeply your message about the need to safeguard and continually strengthen the brotherhood and unity of all our nations and nationalities is rooted.

On the unstable and continually shifting world scene, in which the great battle between progress and reaction is being waged, your marvellous figure, as the fighter of socialism, progress and peace among the peoples, continues to inspire and provoke enthusiasm among hundreds of millions of people throughout the world. Socialism as a world process and nonalinement as a powerful progressive world political movement rely, in their progress, on your recognized immense personal contribution, which you have given these ruling tendencies of development in the class and progressive struggles of this revolutionary century.

Allow me to thank you cordially on behalf of all citizens of the Socialist Republic of Serbia for having again visited our republic and this area, which both loves you as a human being and which sees in you its greatest leader and teacher, as is manifested in all other areas and lands of Socialist Yugoslavia. To your health, to Comrade Tito, comrades!

Tito's Reply

AU032212Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 3 Oct 78 AU

[Reply by President Josip Broz Tito to toast at luncheon in Arandjelovac on 3 October--recorded]

[Text] Comrades, first of all I would express my thanks for these warm words, which were addressed to me in the toast. I must say that all my expectations have been exceeded by what happened when I came with my comrades to your country, to Sumadija. I have been most deeply impressed by the welcome of the people, the way the people welcomed us in large masses, and the feelings of the people. This is not merely an organized affair, it is a matter of the feelings of the people: The enthusiasm, the laughter, the joy manifested on the face of every one of them.

This time more than ever, I felt the soul of the Serbian people, the way they breathe, the way they accept the present situation and our system, the way they are deeply aware of what happened in the past, what is now and what will be in the future, their great future in every respect. I wish to say that, although this stay in Sumadija has been short, I have been able to acquire a picture of the positive changes which have occurred. I notice such progress in other parts of our country, too. Wherever you go in Yugoslavia, it is similar: There is no nationality, no people, no region where people are not aware of their present position, are not aware of the socialist building and are not aware that the liberation war gave us what we now have, which is to say that we are free on our own land and that we manage our own affairs.

I watched the banners along the way and saw what people stress. This time there were so many various new slogans which I have not yet, well, seen, but most noticeable is the fact that self-management is written on many banners and flags as an expression of the strivings of our peoples and of what has been realized for our peoples.

We went through a small part of Serbia here, but we were able to feel a great deal of the feelings of the people all over Serbia, as well as in other parts of our country. Brotherhood and unity is a wartime slogan which was very important during the war and which gave great results. It is also very important in the present peaceful building of socialism in our country. The brotherhood and unity of our peoples is the guarantee of our future, of our great future, of further cooperation among our peoples. The national question has been solved and the people have very seriously accepted this and seriously adhere to it. This is what makes that monolithic strength of our peoples, regardless of the many nationalities and so forth.

The world also most admires this. For there are many countries in Europe, including old structures and so forth, where the national question has not yet been solved. We have solved it in such a way that some people observe it with great attention and--how shall I put it--trust that this is the way it should be in their country. There are also some who deny the rights of other nationalities and so forth. We struggle as much as we can to solve this question of national rights and the rights of nationalities in general in a progressive, constructive direction.

Peoples are strong when they are united. If they were not united [Tito does not complete sentence] And we had an opportunity to see in the past how it was in old Yugoslavia, when the nationalities were exploited for internal struggle to the benefit of the ruling class, to the benefit of the bourgeoisie and to the benefit of all the enemies of Yugoslavia. The enemies exploited this during the war, and our liberation struggle was unfortunately burdened by internal national struggles.

Now, when we conduct a principled policy in general, in all the world, for the right of every people to manage their own affairs, and so forth, Yugoslavia has achieved a tremendous prestige because of everything that we do, have done and have achieved and so forth.

I have said on some occasion here that what is thought about us abroad is very important. Well, there are some who do not wish us well, but there is a tremendous majority of those who do, who, so to speak, are nurtured by the results of our struggle during and since the war, to build a monolithic state out of many nationalities, in which all the peoples have rights, equal rights, regardless of their numerical strength and so forth. This is accepted abroad and Yugoslavia therefore enjoys great prestige.

I would wish, comrades, that what we discussed in our talks today should be, so to speak, a stimulus to an even faster, further progress, so that we may (?eliminate) the existing elements and negative phenomena--both subjective and objective ones, which we also have. If the subjective phenomena are solved, prevented and so forth as soon as possible--I mean the negative phenomena--we shall deal more easily with the objective difficulties ans shall master them more easily.

These objective difficulties still exist. I will not enumerate them now, I have spoken about them many times. You know, it is no good to repeat many times in a short period. I do not wish to enter into detail now, but I say that I am extraordinarily pleased with the talks we had with the Serbian comrades today and I believe that you have achieved tremendous results in your further development, both in industry and in agriculture; in a word, also in the political aspect, your internal policy.

I wish to say that we must not tolerate individual attempts to cast doubt on the sense and value of our solutions before they are applied and tested in practice, for this becomes a constant source of instability in our country. Of course, we must demonstrate in practice the value of our decisions and solutions. If our decisions and solutions bring positive results in practice, the confidence in our present system, the state system, the building of socialism and our system in both industry and agriculture, the delegate system, will strengthen.

This of course does not mean that we do not need corrections and changes and constant checking. We are a society that develops dynamically, and we must take into account all that life brings, so that we may constantly improve our system and enrich our practice on the basis of the experience gained. In all this, we must pay full attention to what is solved at society's grassroots, in the basic organizations of associated labor, in sociopolitical organizations.

The communists have a special role and responsibility in all this. In this respect, there is no dilemma for the communists. The 11th LCY Congress and the republican congresses and provincial conferences adopted clear positions to which we must adhere. We must always bear in mind that our words and deeds must be in full harmony.

On several occasions, I have stressed the great importance of self-managing agreements and social accords for the development of our society and our multinational community. I take this opportunity to again point out that under our conditions this is one of the basic prerequisites for even rapid and successful progress.

Once again, I express thanks for the extraordinary and very warm welcome to the people of all the places we have been, where they have welcomed us, as well as to all the people of Serbia. Even in places where there are no settlements, we saw large numbers of people, which means that they came from far away in order to stimulate and encourage us to persevere even more in our efforts and our struggle for a better and a happier future for our present and future generations.

I wish you all much success in your further creative work and in achieving all the tasks we have set ourselves and all that our peoples desire. I wish much success to our working people in creating an even happier future for both the people of Serbia and the peoples and nationalities of our entire country. Thank you, comrades, and all those who have shown how greatly they value our present efforts, both in international relations and in the internal field of our country, which are designed to do as much as possible to preserve a lasting peace. Thank you. [applause]

Welcomed in Mladenovac

LD031838Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1457 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Mladenovac--All along the way from Arandjelovac to Mladenovac, President Tito was today given an exceptionally warm, cordial and festive welcome. In all the districts of the Arandjelovac and Mladenovac municipalities through which the column of cars with the president of the republic passed, this dearest guest was greeted with flowers, songs, placards and words of welcome.

Having been continually showered with flowers and accompanied by singing, the column of cars with the president of the republic stopped in the Mladenovac town center. President Tito shook hands with Vlastimir Damjanovic, president of the Municipal Assembly, and with Radenko Puzovic, secretary of the Municipal League of Communists Committee, who welcomed him.

Returns to Belgrade

LD031840Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--After a 2-day visit to Kragujevac and Arandjelovac, Josip Broz Tito returned to Belgrade this afternoon.

FEDERAL CHAMBER CONSIDERS CRIME, OTHER ISSUES

LD031955Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1247 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--At its session today, the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, chaired by Dobroslav Culafic, adopted the proposal for the basic federal budget for 1979. Under this proposal, next year's budget would total 96.1 billion dinars. The debate on the federation's budget will be held in assembly committees in the next few weeks, during which it will be determined whether the suggested budget allocation is realistic, particularly in view of the wishes expressed today about the need for maximum utilization of every dinar. The Chamber also endorsed the final accounts of last year's budget.

The work of the federal judicial and prosecuting institutions was assessed as positive and it was pointed out that crime is on the decline, particularly political and economic crime. It was noted with concern, however, that the number of traffic offenses, caused by a real boom in traffic and the conditions of our roads was increasing. The advertising of all alcoholic drinks has been banned with the adoption of the law on safe content in food and consumer goods. This ban includes beer and wine, which have been advertised until now. The period for meeting the regulations implementing this law was extended until the end of Decemberof next year. Contracts already signed with foreign partners for advertising wine and beer via public media will be honored until the end of next year at the latest.

Yugoslavia's territorial waters have been extended by two miles, from 10 to 12 miles. This is provided for by the new law on the coastal sea, outer sea zone and the epi-continental zone of Yugoslavia, which was adopted today. Under a law on narcotics, the cultivation and production of opium is banned, as well as incisions into poppy capsules and the production and import of narcotics.

Approves 1979 Budget Draft

LD031258Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0848 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Today, the Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly adopted draft foundations of the federation budget for 1979 amounting to 96.1 billion dinars. The chamber also approved the draft final accounts of the federal budget for last year, including the final accounts of federal directorates for reserves of industrial and food products.

DJURANOVIC PARTICIPATES IN MONTENEGRO LC SESSION

LD021806Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Titograd--Marxist education and ideological training form an increasingly significant factor in successful implementation of the LC role today and, therefore, particular attention should be paid to this issue.

This was the assessment made today at the session of the LC of the Montenegro Central Committee Presidium which, under Vojo Srzentic's chairmanship, critically assessed the ideopolitical work and Marxist education in the LC of Montenegro and determined future tasks.

The session, in which Veselin Djuranovic and Vidoje Zarkovic, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium from Montenegro, also participated, noted that in the past few years, particularly between the last two congresses of the LC, the process of reaffirming work on Marxist education and ideological training in the LC of Montenegro had begun and that notable results had been achieved.

TERRITORIAL DEFENSE EXERCISE IN TIMOK CONCLUDES

AU301629Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Sep 78 AU

[Excerpt] An exercise of the People's Hero Branko Peric territorial defense units, held under the codename Stubik 78, was concluded in the Timok region today. As in real war, it contained shooting, attacking and good comradeship. Let us hear what Milutin Tijanic reports:

All the units participating in the Stubik 78 exercise gathered exactly at the set time and were prepared to carry out combat duties.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR AGREEMENT WITH ITALY--Prof Enzio Clementel, chairman of the Italian National Committee for Nuclear Energy, and Dr Borisav Jovic, Yugoslav ambassador in Rome, have signed a protocol on the program of implementing the Italian-Yugoslav agreement on cooperation in the field of peaceful use of nuclear energy. The program envisages an exchange of information, and of visits and technical cooperation. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Sep 78 p 4 AU]

NEW AIR ROUTES--As of 1 November, when the winter flight schedule comes into force, JAT will open a new international air route: Sarajevo-Belgrade-Baghdad. Boeing 727 planes will leave Sarajevo every Wednesday at 0720 GMT for Belgrade and Baghdad and will leave Baghdad for return flights on the same day at 1530 GMT. "In international traffic, Ljubljana will be linked directly with Zurich and Amsterdam twice weekly by Boeing 727 planes. Ljubljana is currently linked with these two cities by separate flights." As of 1 November, there will be 44 weekly flights between Belgrade and Zagreb. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Sep 78 p 8 AU]

ECONOMISTS END U.S. VISIT--Chicago, 1 Oct, TANJUG--A delegation of Yugoslav business economists led by Ilija Vakic, president of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia, has ended its one-week visit to the U.S. In all talks had, the U.S. side showed readiness and wish for broader, more up-to-date and longer-term economic relations with Yugoslavia, chief delegate Ilija Vakic told TANJUG correspondent. During the visit, several concrete arrangements were made, but a more substantial increase in trade and broader and more up-to-date forms of cooperation will follow in the years ahead. Vakic also expressed his satisfaction with the fact that U.S. business circles in general and its production firms and banks in particular have been showing growing understanding and readiness for more up-to-date forms of economic cooperation with Yugoslavia, such as industrial coproduction, joint capital investments, direct technology transfer, joint appearances on third markets and easier credit terms. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1646 GMT 1 Oct 78 LD]